The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FURTHER FROM PLYMOUTH.

Attack on Our Fleet by a Rebel Ram.

Sinking of the Gunboats Southfield and Bombshell.

Reported Death of Capt. Flusser, of the Miami.

SYMPTOMS OF REBEL DISCONTENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

The following information was received here to-day concerning the recent disaster at Plymouth, N. C.:

A rebel ram came down the river about three o'clock on Monday morning. She floated down with the current and was not discovered until close under the bows of the *Miami*. Lieut. Commander FLUSSER rushed forward, sighted and fired the bow gun, loaded with shell, which struck the ram, rebounded and instantly killed him, a piece of the shell penetrating his breast.

The ram then attacked the *Southfield*, and she sunk in five minutes. The *Miami* was somewhat injured.

The ram passed the guns at Plymouth without being discovered. She is 120 feet long, draws about eight feet of water, and carries only two small guns.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 22.

The *American* has special advices from Norfolk, that the steamer *Blue Hancock* arrived there yesterday from New-Orleans via Morehead City, where she was taken possession of to bring important dispatches to Gen. BUTLER.

The Cincinnati reported that a rebel ram came down to within a few miles of Plymouth, N. C., and on the 19th instant attacked our fleet, and sunk the gunboat *Bombshell* and two other gunboats, names unknown.

The greatest anxiety existed at Plymouth, and it was generally expected that it would have to be evacuated.

It was thought that Gen. PEAM would be fully able to hold Newbern.

[A naval officer who has spent fourteen months at Plymouth, most of the time watching the rebel ram, and is therefore familiar with the town and its defences, expresses the opinion that there is no truth in the reported attack of the rebel ram upon our fleet and the destruction of the Union gunboats. He says that there was a large to-pedo constructed of the cylinder of a boiler, which was considered a formidable weapon. Even as early as the first of April, a letter from ex-Officer WELLES stated that he was as busy as he could be laying down these obstructions. The *Miami*, (deceased,) had eight 9-inch Dahlgren guns, 5 100-pound Parrott, two 31-pound howitzers, and one pivot gun. We doubt if she has been sunk by the ram. The roundabout manner in which this news comes—from Norfolk instead of Plymouth direct—also creates distrust in the telegram, as the Government ought to be in daily communication with Plymouth by way of the land. It will be just as well to await official confirmation, before giving too much credence to this unpleasant news.]

REPORTS FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

From the dispatch steamer from Roanoke Island we have North Carolina news to the 17th inst.

The Governor's Council, which had convened in Raleigh, declined calling the Legislature together in extra session, fearing it would array the State against the Confederacy.

The Hendersonville (N. C.) *Times*, published in the western part of the State, advises the people in that section to keep out of the Confederate army, and remain at home and defend themselves.

The Raleigh *Progress* says the people are starving by the hundreds for the want of food, and that many of the best families are in half rations.

The Wilmington *Journal* is gloomy at the prospects of affairs generally in the Confederacy, and deplores the sad lack of food; but takes comfort in the announcement that several hundred of the Burnside rifles are manufactured daily in the armory there, for the Confederate service.

Gov. VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN, the two candidates for Governor, are invited by the citizens of Anson to address them in joint discussion.

The Newbern *Times*, in answer to the instructions from the rebel press, that the contraband officer, BOWLES, is detailed upon, says from his stand would spring millions of armed men who would wipe out the last vestige of the rebellion. This would his violent death be most fearfully avenged.

The enemy are mentioned to be in force in front of Plymouth with the determination of attempting the capture of the place, in order that their iron-clad ram on the Roanoke may enter the Sounds, and thus obtain possession of the inland waters of North Carolina. Guns were heard at Roanoke Island, and it was reported that the battle had commenced.

THE LATE BATTLE IN LOUISIANA.

Letter from an Officer who was Engaged in the Fight—Reported Loss of 2,000 Men and 22 Cannon.

The following is a letter received from one of the officers who participated in the first battle in Louisiana, and published in the *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening:

GRAND ECORE, LA., Monday, April 11.

Before this reaches you, you have probably heard, through the newspaper reports, concerning the disaster which has just befallen our army. Briefly the facts are these: We had been successfully driving the enemy until Friday, the 8th. Upon that day they made a stand near Mansfield, 45 miles from Shreveport. Our corps, with the cavalry, were in advance. Until about 4 o'clock we were pushing them. Suddenly they rallied and began to drive us. Our battery was then ordered forward.

We were put in battery in the middle of a large field, and ordered to shell the works a few hundred yards from us, from which our men had just been driven, and which was swarming with rebels. Of course, being without the least support, we could not hold our position. After firing a few rounds we were ordered to retreat to the edge of the opposite woods. Here we unlimbered and fired with great rapidity into the approaching rebels.

We were still without support. The handful of men composing our little corps, not more than three thousand in all, were captured or disabled. The Nineteenth Corps were back in the rear. The cavalry acted shamefully, with some few exceptions—the Second Illinois among the latter. Although implored by all they held dear, they ran like sheep.

We held our second position until we saw the rebels massing to outflank our left. At this time they were pouring upon us a perfect storm of shells and bullets. TANNER was directing our fire on the left with the greatest coolness. Suddenly I heard him cry, "I'm shot!" NASH and CHARLES DIEDRICHSEN ran to his aid, and carried him off the field.

I helped to limber up Squad 5's gun, (our own Squad 9's, having been disabled and sent off the field a few minutes before,) caught TANNER's horse and galloped to the rear for an ambulance and stretcher. I found both, returned, and took him to a surgeon, who pronounced his wound mortal. He had been struck by a piece of shell in the abdomen. The skin was not broken, but badly bruised and much swollen. We saw put into the ambulance with HUGH WILSON to take care of him, and sent to the rear.

By this time the rebels had come into the woods where we were, and were coming upon us pell-mell. Gen. BANKS and Staff were along, trying to stop our cavalry. But all in vain. The train of the cavalry division had been brought up, and now entirely blocked up the narrow road through the pine forest. We got our battery about a mile from the field, through the woods, over trees and stumps, when, the blockade in front being perfectly impassible, the order was given by Capt. WEIMER to spike and make our escape as best we could.

The rebels were less than fifty yards from us. Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost, was the motto. Bull Run was outdone. A few miles further back we came upon the Nineteenth corps, drawn up in line of battle. They stayed the rebel advance with a tremendous fire of musketry. We of the Thirteenth Corps were ordered to continue our retreat to Pleasant Hill, (twelve miles back, where we arrived about three o'clock on Saturday morning. Here we found A. J. SMITH, with his 10,000 of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, to reinforce us.

On Saturday we continued our retreat, traveling nearly all the time, day and night, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. We find that we have twenty men missing (and two wounded in the hospitals,) and every one of our commissioned officers, except Lieut. REX. Among the former is WILLIS MUNN. He was last seen in company with his Sergt. BRYANT, endeavoring to get the horses loose from the carriage. The rebels were then so close upon us that it is wonderful that so many of us have escaped. WILLIS and BRYANT were, I fear, a moment too late, though it is possible they may yet come in.

HUGH WILSON remained with TANNER in the ambulance until the last moment. The doctor made him jump out, just as the rebels came up, mount a horse and escape. TANNER is, without doubt, dead and in the enemy's hands. Some of our men saw a rebel quartermaster hold a pistol to Capt. WEIMER's head, and make him surrender. Lieuts. COXE and BARR were last seen assisting the men to get loose from the carriage. BARR's horse was caught running wild in the woods by one of our men, with two bullet-holes in the saddle, which bodes an evil fate.

Besides our battery, the enemy captured NIMS', the First Indiana, the Sixth Missouri and two guns of Battery G, regulars—twenty-two pieces in all. Every piece of artillery could have been saved had not the provision-train been brought so near the front.

The defect is attributed to the conduct of the battle entirely. A single regiment was sent in at a time; when that was cut off, then another, and so on until we were defeated. Then the Nineteenth Corps was put in supporting distance. It is said, that our Gens. RANSOM and Gen. LEE sent three times for the Nineteenth Corps, imploring them to come and save the day, and that FRANKLIN would not budge until ordered by BANKS.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. Among the wounded is Gen. RANSOM.

On Saturday the battle was continued at Pleasant Hill, chiefly under the direction of A. J. SMITH, who did prodigies of valor. We get all sorts of reports from the front. The latest is that SMITH has whipped the rebels, taking 2,000 prisoners and eighteen pieces of artillery. Our loss must have been immense in the first day's fight. A mere handful is left of our corps. The expedition is, no doubt, broken up, and our troops are falling back.

This letter, it will be observed, makes no allusion to the fight of the day following, when the enemy were defeated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

GEN. SCHOFIELD AND GEN. GILLMORE.

The adverse action of the Senate Military Committee upon the nominations of Gens. SCHOFIELD and GILLMORE, as Major-Generals, has elicited from the friends of these gentlemen numerous letters to the committee, urging a reconsideration of their action. It is understood that Gen. GRANT has written to Senator WILSON, stating that having taken pains to investigate Gen. SCHOFIELD's record as a military commander, he is glad to testify to the ability with which he has performed his duties. No action will be had in this case for some time.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The House Judiciary Committee are ready to report the Senate bill abolishing Slavery by constitutional amendment, as soon as the committees are called. They will endeavor to get an early vote upon it, but it is very doubtful if the necessary two-thirds will be found in favor of it.

THE CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The contested election cases in the House were up to-day in committee. That of BLAIR against KNOX was postponed until to-morrow for definite action, when the vote will be very close. The belief exists among certain well-informed parties, that the whole matter will be referred back to the people.

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.

The latest authentic intelligence from Richmond states that the rebels are busily engaged in strengthening the fortifications around the city and mounting them with guns of heavy calibre. The opinion prevails there that LEE will fall back on his intrenchments when GRANT advances, and that no considerable resistance will be made along the line of the Rapidan.

DEATH OF BRIG.-GEN. TOTTEN.

Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army, died to-day. Gen. BARNARD will probably be appointed his successor.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Last week the Republicans here, in mass meeting, separated on the question as to whether the delegates to the Union National Convention at Baltimore should be instructed or not. Accordingly, two meetings were held to-night. The one at the City Hall elected NORTON D. LARNED and J. J. COOKE, instructing them to vote for the renomination of LINCOLN; and the other, at the Union League Rooms, elected LEWIS CLEVELAND and JOHN R. EVANS delegates, without instructions. There were exciting scenes at both places.

GEN. TOTTEN'S CONFIRMATION.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN Chief Engineer United States Army, to be a Major-General by brevet, from April 21, 1864. He has been sick for some time past, and the nomination was intended by the President as a compliment for his long public service of nearly sixty-two years.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day amounted to $708,000.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

ADJUTANT PEASONS, of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers, who was tried by court martial for desertion, and sentenced to be shot to death with the musketry to-day, has had his sentence suspended.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander GEO. H. PERKINS has been detached from the command of the *Stars*, and ordered North.

Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM H. DAVIS, has been detached from the command of the *Cayuga*, and ordered North.

Lieut.-Com. HENRY A. ADAMS has been detached from ordnance duty in Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the *Seneca*.

Lieut.-Com. HENRY WILSON has been ordered to the command of the *Cayuga*.

Capt. S. F. HAVENS has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. Geo. A. BIZELOW has been detached from the command of the *Alliance*, and is now awaiting orders.

Lieut. M. S. SILVERSAKE has been ordered to the command of the *Minnesota*.

Eleven of WHITE's guerrillas were captured by a scouting party, and brought to this city yesterday.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) presented a remonstrance from the wool-growers of Addison County, Vermont, representing that the tariff on wool is a double failure, neither raising revenue nor affording protection—most foreign wool, by means of dirt, grease and fraud, coming in at less than the foreign valuation, and producing less than one cent per pound. They ask for a division into coarse, medium and fine classes, at a home valuation under eighteen cents, three cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; between eighteen and twenty-five, six cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem, and over twenty-five cents, ten cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Act was made the special order for Thursday next.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the House bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice was taken up. It constitutes the office of Judge Advocate General a bureau, with the above title, giving the head the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General, and authorises the appointment of two Assistant Judge Advocate Generals with clerks, &c., the assistants to have the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, and a salary of $3,000, without any other pay, rations or emoluments.

The bill was amended so as to give the Judge-Advocate-General the rank of Brigadier-General, with a salary of $4,000, and no other allowances.

The bill was then passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation Bill, for the year ending June 30, 1865, then came up.

All the amendments of the Finance Committee were agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered the following amendments: that all enlistments hereafter made in the regular army, during the continuance of the present rebellion, may be for three years; that all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service, shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, emoluments, &c., other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of like arm of service, from and after the 1st of January, 1864, and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service, shall receive such bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars; that all persons enlisted and mustered into the service as volunteers under the call of October 17, 1863, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the same bounty, without regard to color; that all persons of color who have been enlisted and mustered into the service shall be entitled to receive the pay and clothing allowed to other volunteers from the date of their muster into the service; provided that the same shall have been pledged or promised to them by any officer or person, who in making such pledge or promise, acted by authority of the War Department, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to determine any question of fact arising under this provision, that the same premium shall be allowed for each colored recruit now mustered, or hereafter to be mustered into *the service as is or shall be allowed by law for white recruits, provided the Secretary of War previously* gives his assent to the same.

The amendments were adopted by a vote of 31 against 5. Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Hendricks, Davis, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment, providing for payment for property taken by the military during the war. He said the States enriched by this war were in a happy condition. The Border States had been the theatre, and had experienced its devastations in a direct form. Great portions of our territory had been made utterly desolate and deserted. All the pursuits of industry, by the employment of labor, by which property and means are generated, had ceased, especially in the Border States. In the Northern and Middle States how different was the condition of things. There peace and tranquillity prevailed. He had seen it stated that the dividends declared by the New-England manufactures was 30¾ per cent. greater upon their capital than before the war. Was it strange that owing to the different effect of the war upon the sections there should be a different feeling in regard to the manner of conducting it? Those whom the war enriched, defended the war; and it seemed impossible to end the war until the contractors and shoddy manufacturers became as rich as they wished. He had often heard it said that the last dollar and the last man should be expended in the maintenance of this war. He wanted no such principle as this. The whole object of the Government was to protect the peace and security and rights and liberties of the people; and when the question was put to him whether all these ends should be sacrificed, and the country cut up to bring this war to a successful issue, he, for one, rose up in revolution against such result. Our military leaders, instead of dealing justly and protecting us in our persons and property in the Border States, were waging a more exterminating and overwhelming war upon us than they did upon the common enemy. Gentlemen had avowed on this floor that they were best more on the destruction of Slavery than the restoration of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was rejected, 26 to 10.

Great difficulty was experienced in securing a quorum during this and the previous vote, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the attendance of Senators.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an amendment increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates 50 per cent., the pay of the former not to exceed twenty-two dollars.

After a colloquy between Messrs. HENDRICKS, CONNESS, FESSENDEN and others, the amendment was rejected—26 to 9.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and passed—30 to 1, (Mr. POWELL.)

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion, the Senate resolved that when it adjourn it be till Monday.

NAVAL SUBJECTS.

The Senate agreed to appoint a Committee of conference on the bill relating to the appointment of naval officers, and the bill relating to naval courts-martial.

OFFICIAL ARMY REPORTS.

Resolutions to print five thousand copies of each of the reports of Maj.-Gens. ROSECRANS and MEADE, were introduced by Mr. ANTHONY, and referred to the Printing Committee.

An amendment appropriating $5,000 for copying official reports of the army for publication was adopted, and directed to be inserted in the Army Appropriation Bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Five thousand copies of the Bankrupt Bill, reported yesterday, were ordered to be printed and bound in pamphlet form.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked that a telegram received by him (VOORHEES) to-day be read, as it had a bearing on a personal explanation. He would not now indulge in any remarks, because the gentleman (GARFIELD) who recently read letters purporting to have been written by Hon. JOHN C. DAVIS and Judge SCHLES, was not in his seat. Consent having been given, the dispatch was read, as follows:

TERRE HAUTE, April 21, 1864.

To Hon. D. W. Voorhees:

The letter purporting to be written by me to John C. BRECKINRIDGE, used by Gen. GARFIELD, is utterly false—a base forgery.

(Signed) JOHN G. DAVIS.

The letter alleged to have been written by Mr. DAVIS, recommended a young man formerly in the *Union army, to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for a position in* the rebel army.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill is to be continued throughout the morning, and evening session.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on that subject.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment which was adopted, that wholesale dealers in liquors, whose annual sales do not exceed $50,000, shall pay a license of $50, and $1 on every thousand dollars over $50,000. Every person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any distilled spirits or fermented liquors in quantities more than three gallons at any time, or whose annual sales amount to $25,000, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer.

The license of retail liquor dealers was increased to $25.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment that commercial brokers, whose annual sales do not exceed $25,000, shall pay a license of $25, and those exceeding $25,000, $1 for each additional $1,000.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) enumerated various classes of brokers in clothing, tobacco, coffee, etc., and moved that all other brokers in addition to the commercial brokers, pay the same license. The amendment, thus modified, was adopted.

The bill was further modified so that all steamers and vessels upon the waters of the United States, on board of which passengers and travelers are provided with food or lodging, shall pay $25 license.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered an amendment, requiring hotel and tavern keepers to take out a special license, at a charge of $25, for selling liquors to be drank in the premises.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the present law did not require the taking out of two licenses. Tavern-keepers are heavily taxed by this bill, the license being increased according to the yearly rental, and scarcely a respectable hotel could escape with less than $1,000 tax.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union,) said that the question of hotel licenses had repeatedly been before the House, but it was so mistified and twisted up, that there was not a clear understanding of the subject. He trusted that this defect would now be remedied, and that the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (THAYER,) requiring an additional license of $25, would prevail. A large amount of revenue would thus be received by the Government, which realized about a million of dollars from that class of licenses last year.

Mr. THAYER replied to Mr. STEVENS, and showed that the drinking houses—where the most crime is committed—should not escape with the paltry tax of ten dollars.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called attention to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and quoted from the law to show that when persons carry on different branches of business in the same place, a license must be taken out for each.

Mr. STEVENS replied, saying that the house did not carry on two branches of business by selling liquor. This privilege was included in the one license.

Mr. THAYER's amendment was adopted by yeas, 77; nays not counted.

The licenses for bowling alleys and billiard rooms were increased from $5 to $10, and the same amount for each additional table.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) moved that two of the license clauses be transposed, giving as a reason that "lawyers and doctors" should take the precedence of "stallions and jackasses."

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) objected, saying that the two clauses were properly placed, amid excessive laughter.

The amendment was rejected.

Bankers are required to pay a license of twenty dollars, when the contract is over twenty-five thousand dollars, one dollar additional on every thousand dollars.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called attention to the clause requiring every person doing a general business to pay ten dollars, for which no other license is required by law. He did not understand the clause.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he himself did not understand the clause, and proposed to make it read any person doing nothing shall pay a license of ten dollars, which was adopted. [Laughter.]

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, moved further to amend the clause to read "each person's license shall apply to his disbursements instead of receipts." Finally, the entire clause was stricken out.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that loafers shall pay each a license of ten dollars. Every person loitering at street corners, or standing on hotel steps, shall be deemed a loafer, provided that members of Congress waiting at the crossings for the street car shall not be required to take out a license, therefore. [Excessive laughter.] The amendment was rejected.

The committee have thus far acted upon all the sections relating to the general provisions and licenses, seventy-nine in number, and have commenced upon those under the head of manufactured articles and products.

An amendment was made including stemmed tobacco, snuff or cigars which may be transferred, without payment of duty, directly from the place of manufacture to a bonded warehouse for exportation.

The committee took recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The TAX Bill came up.

An amendment was made so as to read "on all mineral coals, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, a duty of five cents per ton; provided that in case of contract of lease of coal lands made prior to the passage of this act, the lessee shall pay the tax, if not otherwise agreed; and all dues or taxes on coal mines and coal delivered by coal operators on contracts heretofore made, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, if not otherwise agreed upon by the parties."

The committee struck out the following: "All gas companies are authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by law to the price per thousand cubic feet on the gas sold."

Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, (Union,) offered an amendment, increasing the duty from 20 to 25 cents on coal illuminating oil per gallon.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) unsuccessfully moved to tax them 30 cents.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said there was no comparison between whisky and light. Whisky was a demoralizing luxury, while these illuminating oils were the poor man's light. It cost 20 cents to produce a gallon of oil, and the tax proposed was 100 per cent.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) explained that the revenue from such oils would not be as large as was anticipated, for the reason that the bill provided for drawbacks on the large quantities exported.

Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) contended that such a heavy tax would have the effect to decrease the consumption and cut off the poor man's light.

Mr. MORRILL said the consumption would not be reduced. It was the cheapest article of light in the world. We had taxed gas and tand oil nearly double, and yet there had been no complaints.

Mr. MORRILL's amendments were adopted, and also one that oil produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum or shale, exclusively, shall pay 50 cents per gallon.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment taxing crude petroleum one dollar per barrel. Adopted—55 against 42.

The duty on screws, commonly called wood screws, was increased to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

An amendment was made laying a tax of $2 on gold foil per troy ounce.

The duty on artificial mineral waters, soda water, sarsaparilla water, and all other beverages used for like purposes, sold in bottles or from fountains, was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to increase the tax on pig iron from $1 to $2 per ton. He said the tax proposed was so small as to be ridiculous.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that the manufacturers were perfectly willing to bear their proportion of the burdens. They asked for no exemption, but for an assurance that the duty on the foreign article would be increased in the Tariff Bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the duty on iron was double what it had been, and on some of the smaller kinds there or four times as much. Iron was taxed higher than any other article.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said all things considered, the iron-manufacturers of Pennsylvania had protection to the extent of 150 per cent. He reminded the gentleman from Pennsylvania that whisky had been taxed to four times its worth.

Mr. SCOFIELD said his colleague (STEVENS) had voted to tax illuminating oils 150 per cent.—an article consumed by the poor; while iron, which was used by the wealthy, was to be taxed to the small extent of $1 per ton. It ought to be $6.

Mr. KELLOGG, of New-York, (Union,) mentioned facts to show that iron could bear a higher tax. The manufacturers in his district wished to bear their just proportion of the expenses of the Government.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the increase.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, (Dem.,) also spoke against the amendment to increase the duty of pig iron to $2 per ton.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 72 ayes to 30 nays.

An amendment was also adopted making the duty $4 per ton on blooms, slabs or loops when made in forges or bloomaries, directly from the ore, thus doubling the original duty.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN unsuccessfully moved for a duty of $5 instead of $3 per ton on railroad iron.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, proposed $4 per ton.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, (Union,) opposed the amendment.

Pending its consideration the committee rose.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Way of Illinois Copperheads.

Judge DANIEL R. SMITH, of Marion County, Ind., one of the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina, recently brought up from Port Royal a negro servant, one of the freedmen of the Sea Islands. This action seems to have incited the ire of his Copperhead neighbors, who sent him the following communication, which breathes the spirit of the mob in this City last July.

MARION COUNTY, Ind., April 5, 1864.

DANIEL SMITH, Esq.—*Sir*: We, the undersigned, being apprised that you have in your employ (or staying at your house) a "negro contraband," and believing it to be incompatible with the social interests of this community, we respectfully and earnestly request you to dispense with him immediately, or we will reluctantly feel it our duty to take the trouble off of your hands.

We will give you until Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to remove the negro from our midst, and if not attended to by that time, we will take the matter in our own hands.

We are, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL WINPENNY, JOHN NEGLEY,
W. W. THOMAS, JAMES CLARK,
J. J. BENSON, J. G. YANCEY.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

FORT DE RUSSA, Md., Friday, April 22.

Recent reports to the effect that the rebels are in force in the Shenandoah Valley or elsewhere, in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are without the slightest foundation in truth.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Evacuation of Pilatka, Fla., Ordered by Gen. Gillmore.

Another Rebel Torpedo in the St. John's River.

Destruction of the Steam Transport Gen. Hunter.

SAUCINESS OF FORT SUMTER REBUKED.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, April 17, 1864.

EVACUATION OF PILATKA.

On Thursday last the town of Pilatka, on the St. John's River, which has been occupied for the past few weeks by Col. BARKER's brigade, was evacuated. The troops brought away everything in the shape of military stores. They were not molested in the least by the enemy. A number of fugitives and quite a large group of contrabands, accompanied the troops on their departure.

STEAMER DESTROYED BY A TORPEDO.

On the 13th inst. the steamer *General Hunter*, while on a passage up the St. John's River, was blown up by a torpedo, at a point twelve miles from Jacksonville, and precisely where the *Maple Leaf*, a short time ago, was destroyed by similar means. The *General Hunter* was bound from Jacksonville to Pilatka, forty miles distant, for the purpose of taking away some stores that had been conveyed thither from Pilatka previous to the evacuation of the latter place. The Quartermaster of the steamer was killed. All others on board succeeded in reaching Jacksonville safely in small boats. Fortunately the steamer was unladened, and was without passengers. The explosion occurred in the daytime. The *General Hunter* was a first-class river boat, and has been in the department a long while. Only a small portion of her deck remains above water. *The officers will probably save their effects. Now that our troops* have evacuated Pilatka, there will be no further occasion for transports to ply up and down the river, consequently we may presume that torpedo disasters in the St. John's River have come to an end. The best thing we can do next is to evacuate Jacksonville.

SUMTER ALIVE.

On the 13th inst., the anniversary of the capture of Fort Sumter by the rebels, thirteen mortar-shells were fired from that dilapidated structure at Forts Gregg and Chatfield. No damage was sustained by us. Fort Gregg opened a lively fire in reply, which had the effect to silence the enemy's mortars.

REFUSE IRON.

On Morris Island over one hundred tons of iron, consisting of broken guns, fragments of shells and unexploded shells, have been gathered in a heap at the ordnance depot. The quantity would be greatly augmented, if the projectiles buried in the sand were dug out and added to the heap.

TWO DESERTERS SHOT.

This afternoon HENRY SCHWEICHER, Company C, and HENRY STARK, Company E, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, were publicly shot on grounds without the intrenchments. The victims had escaped from the Provost-Marshal's custody three different times, and each time endeavored to desert to the enemy. They were shot by a detachment of their own regiment. WHIT.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of a Spy—Arrival of Prisoners of War.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, April 21.

A Richmond spy was captured on the 19th, near Eastville. Quite a number of letters were found on his person. He was armed with a revolver, a slung-shot and a knife. A quantity of small steel springs and files were found sewed in the lining of his coat. He was one of three: one was shot, and the other was closely pursued, and according to a dispatch from Major WEIMER, the Provost-Marshal at Eastville, would be captured or killed. The one captured is in close confinement at the military prison at this place.

Fifty-three prisoners of war arrived from Point Lookout yesterday, took the oath, and are now employed in the Quartermaster's Department. This makes over two thousand released prisoners and refugees now employed here, chiefly on the wharves.

A large number of sick were sent to Hampton Hospital to-day from Yorktown.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 21.

Arrived, bark *Catharine* from Hong Kong, with 1,600,000 pounds of sugar for Sub Treasury refinery.

Arrived, ships *Resolute* from Baltimore, *St. Charles*, from New-York, and *Guiding Star* from Boston.

Sailed, ship *Robinson* for Calloo.

Market quiet.

China dates to Feb. 22 have been received. Maj. Gordon had marched to attack Hong Chow.

The body guard of the Governor-General had been causing trouble again at Canton.

Two Japanese Ambassadors had arrived at Shanghai for Europe.

Great Fire at Demerara.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, April 22.

The greater portion of the business part of Demerara was destroyed by fire on the 3d instant. The loss is from two to three millions of dollars. Long-continued drought caused a scarcity of water, rendering it necessary to blow up the buildings to save the town.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, April 22.

The principal sufferers are Gourlay & Co., Julius Meyers, Henry Murray, Wm. Henry, José Mathias Xenes, José Gomes Jardine, Booker Brothers & Co., Pinto Brothers & Co., Samuel Barber & Co., Richardson & Co., Gray, Cunningham & Co., The British Guiana Bank, W. V. M. Deliveria, M. P. Lopez, Pereira & Martins, Miss Gray, A. A. D. Andrade, Irming, Mearthur & Co., Manoel Gomez, Wm. Roberts, E. L. Davis, Sandbeck, Parker & Co., James Davison, Emanuel Scott & Co., Hermann Conrad & Co., A. W. Perst & Co., and the Royal Agricultural Bloems, which were partially insured in the British Companies.

The Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad.

TRENTON, Friday, April 22.

A large meeting was held in this city this evening to take into consideration the railroad policy of this State. A resolution was passed indorsing the recent action of the Legislature, condemning the Delaware and Raritan Bay scheme; and one pledging all the resources of the State to the suppression of the rebellion.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The grand gala matinée to-day concludes Mr. MAURIAN's present season. The programme is of extraordinary interest. It opens with "La Somnambula," which will be played entire; after the opera comes the "Wedding March," by MENDELSSOHN, played by the fine orchestra of the establishment; then the grand duet from the "Merry Wives of Windsor," (with HERMANNS and WEIMANN,) and then the celebrated duet from "Otello," (by Signor MARIANI and BOSTON.) This is indeed a conspicuous fête for SHAKSPEARE's birthday, and when it is remembered that all over the expenses will be handed over to the fund to erect the monument in Central Park to the memory of the bard, there will, we hope, be an ample margin for that meritorious undertaking.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE CAMPAIGN TOWARD RICHMOND.

Grant Against Lee.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21, 1864.

The outlines of the Summer campaign are assuming a form that belies all the anticipations of the military critics. Nothing has been more confidently expected than that the main operations would continue on the grand strategic lines of the Southwest, where the magnificent territorial conquests of the Summer and Winter of 1863 remain to be completed and covered by an advance from Chattanooga into the States of the Gulf. Indeed, he would have been a bold prophet who would, two months ago, have predicted that the restricted, and it was thought, exhausted, battle ground of Virginia—the Flanders of our war—would resume the old military primacy it held during the early stages of the war, and all other armies would be held in abeyance and forced to swell their tributary troops to swell the Army of the Potomac, and that the conqueror of the Mississippi, now the General-in-Chief of all the armies of the Union, would transfer his foot to the banks of the Rapidan.

Yet such is the simple statement of the actual situation. When NAPOLEON was carrying on simultaneous operations in Italy and Germany, the army into which he threw the reinforcement of his presence became immediately the principal army; the other and its operations became subordinate and subsidiary. So, had GRANT remained at Chattanooga, as was expected, the Summer battle-fields would have been in Tennessee; but having vaulted into Virginia, the Army of the Potomac is now the cynosure of all eyes. The present preparations give promise that a series of operations will soon be initiated, the most formidable, *the most exciting and the most intense of the* war—the most formidable in respect to the proportions of the contending forces, the most exciting on account of the skill of the two great players gifted against each other, and the most intense and obstinate on account of the immediate stake at issue, and the vastness of the ulterior results that must come from this colossal passage at arms.

Gen. GRANT aims to *take Richmond* and destroy the army of LEE, which is, and has been the head and front of all the power and prestige of the rebel cause. This is the head of the hydra, bruise that, and it is felt that in the present enfeebled condition of the body of the rebellion, the life of it is put out. This conviction thoroughly possesses the authorities at Washington, and it is rapidly coming to be shared by the people. Now, with reference to GRANT's purpose, I can say that he not only *aims* to take Richmond, but that he fully *expects* to take it. But if Gen. GRANT feels confident in regard to the work before him—if he feels he has a "sure thing"—it is not the impotent conceit of a shallow braggart, but the calm conclusion of a General who, measuring well the relations between the end to be accomplished, and the means he has to accomplish it withal, catches the radiant figure of victory hovering afar off, over the sulphurous smoke of battle.

The people, too, have settled down to something of the same calm confidence that possesses Gen. GRANT. What are the grounds of this confidence? They are, first of all, the reinforcements which the Army of the Potomac will receive in the leadership of GRANT himself. It is not merely that his greatseries of Western victories prove his claim of first-class generalship, but that his position as General-in-Chief will give him unfettered liberty and unity of command, will enable him to use all the resources of the nation, and will afford him the means of general combinations over the whole theatre of war. These are advantages that no other commander of the Army of the Potomac ever enjoyed, and they are immense. The next ground of confidence rests in the magnificent army which Gen. GRANT is massing in Virginia. Its mere numerical proportions are spoken of as something portentous. But not only is the Army of the Potomac strong in its numbers—it is strong in its organization, its commanders, its discipline, its morale. The sweeping changes made by GRANT in the internal constitution of the Army of the Potomac—however much they may have shocked some sensibilities—have all been to the improvement of the army; and no one who knows the spirit and quality of that army can fail to appreciate the delight and confidence GRANT has in it. The next ground of confidence is that

the possibility of covering Washington, should the rebels be tempted to move on that point and exchange their capital for ours—a "sweep" which they will always be very willing to make. McClellan tried this method, and thus gave practical proof of all the theoretical faults that belong to this plan.

The third method is to make a combination of both their lines of operation. And I may add, that experience of the campaign has shown that any single line of operation that can be taken up with Richmond for the objective point must be indecisive. To bring on a decisive engagement, to take Richmond and to destroy the rebel army, it is indispensable that there be a double advance on the enemy—on his front and on his rear; or in definite terms a movement by the direct line, and a co[illegible] movement by the line of the Peninsula, or, better still, by the south side of the James River. Of such column he of sufficient strength to take care of itself the whole weight of the military objection to a division of force is removed.

A single movement by what is called the direct operation route to Richmond is even less promising of success in the coming campaign than any of the previously attempted advances by that line. The reason of this is that the rebels have introduced an entirely new element into the problem. The element is the fortified line of the Rapidan—today the strongest position on the American Continent. This line and its relations to the attack and defence form the first points for consideration in any speculations on the coming campaign. To the rebels this fortified line is an extremely valuable in covering Richmond against any attack from the north. Its left resting on the spur of the Blue Ridge, known as the Slash-post Mountains, and its right on the Rappahannock, it effectually bars the whole stretch of the narrow neck—about forty miles in extent—by which any direct advance on Richmond must be made. The natural advantages of this line are very great—the commanding heights on the southern side of the river—held by the rebels—completely sweeping the exposed plateau into which the northern bank breaks. But, in addition to its natural advantages, it has been rendered almost impregnable by art. It is dotted by field-works for artillery, which are connected by infantry parapets, while the river in front subserves the purposes of a "wet ditch." Since Torres Vedras, in fact—which, by the way, the rebel position on the Rapidan in every respect powerfully resembles—there has been no such defensive line.

I have called this line a new element in the problem, because the construction of this line dates from the last meditated advance toward the rebel capital by the Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, in April of last year. After the return of the rebel army from its invasive movement, the work on the line was pushed energetically forward, and the long period of repose during the past Winter has been industriously improved in perfecting all its points of strength. There is little doubt that behind this powerfully fortified line Lee would await with entire confidence any advance by the Army of the Potomac, should that advance be confined to any line of the overland route. Let me add that Gen. Grant fully appreciates the character of the rebel position, and on first riding along the line of the Rapidan he significantly remarked that he had no notion of butting his head against that for.

But let us now consider what would be the effect on the rebel army along the Rapidan of a powerful column planted across the rebel communications south of Richmond. If we attempt to determine the line of advance which the column should take up by the relative advantages of the possible lines, we must conclude that it ought due to advance by the line of the Peninsula. The superiority of the route by the south side of the James was conclusively proved after the Peninsula campaign, and McClellan shows in his report that it was his intention to cross the James to the south side. The roads there are excellent stone pikes, passing through a richly-cultivated and fertile country. A march of 76 miles from Norfolk to Petersburgh plants this column directly across the rebel communications.

It may be reasonably argued that no sooner would the march of this column become known to the rebels than the force on the line of the Rapidan would become shaken. Lee would be compelled to make large detachments to protect Richmond. This would necessarily weaken the line of the Rapidan; and it would then be open to Grant to make a turning movement by the one flank or the other—that is, either by Gordonsville or by Fredericksburgh.

There is, however, another point for consideration. It now stands historically determined, by the experience of both the rebel invasive movements, that any advance of the rebels, having Washington in view, will be made by the Shenandoah Valley. To guard that gate, and enable the main army to execute its object, unembarrassed by any fear of a turning movement, a column might be sent by that line, which, moreover, would subserve not only the defensive purpose indicated, but an offensive object, equally important, will be assigned it. The prolongation of its line of march would bring it into position to cut the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, thus preventing the rebels from either drawing supplies from that direction, or of making that their line of retreat.

III.

Combining, now, the different operations we have suggested, we are prepared to look at the hypothetical campaign as a whole. In crowning the[illegible] it looks to an absolutely decisive result. It would aim to make Richmond another Vicksburgh. If the rebels should retire, as would be their policy, if their position on the Rapidan were turned, they would fall back, fighting and disputing the passages of the rivers to the fortifications of Richmond. Here they would be thrusted from the south by the column moving up from Petersburgh; from the west by the Shenandoah column, and and from the north by the main army. Grant would then have a position either to enter on a siege in form, as at Vicksburgh, or to attempt Richmond by a coup de main, as the circumstances may determine. If successful, it would be a complete victory; it would be the destruction of Lee's army, and of the Southern Confederacy. Retreat then would be impossible, both on account of the force entering Richmond from that side, and on account of the river at their back with all the bridges destroyed. Retreat westward would be equally impracticable, both on account of the inverting force on that side and from the other fact that there is no line of retreat open in that direction, for a retreat up the Virginia Valley would end by bringing the rebels face to face with an army in Tennessee. It is under precisely such circumstances as these that "unconditional surrender" becomes indispensable.

I readily anticipate the rejoinder which any critical reader will make to these speculations. They have been directed to but one side of the question, and no account has been taken of the fact that Gen. Lee will have something to say in the matter; that while we are accumulating troops on our side, the rebels are doubtless doing the same; and that all the resources of skill in generalship and indomitable valor and determination of fight will be exhausted to foil the great design. Granted. War is a game that two can play at, and it is given to no General, and to no combinations of no General, to do more than deserve success. The question is whether, on the whole, the plan indicated is not of a kind to inspire very high and reasonable grounds of confidence.

Its weakest point, doubtless, is the division of force it involves. Military history is replete with illustrations of the marvels that can be achieved by an army occupying an interior position, and moving on interior lines, over even a greatly superior enemy holding an exterior position, and moving on exterior lines. It is to be remarked, however, that the objection to a division of force holds good only when the division causes an undue weakening of the parts. Where each column is prepared to take care of itself, the advantage of double concentric lines is obviously very great. The commonplace potency against and division of force under any circumstances is a principle on which Napoleon, at least, many a time declined to act. If that supreme master of the art of war understood as no man ever did the secret of *concentration*, he also knew very well all the advantage to be gained by *division* when warranted by the special conditions of the case. *Divide et impera*—divide and conquer—is a maxim which, at times, holds as good in war craft as in State-craft. There is no more beautiful example of this than Moltke's movement to Ulm, though Frederick the Great, in his advance on Prague, gave an equally fine illustration of a movement by a double line.

Concentric movements, again, are dangerous when the different parts are not under one inspiration. When the columns are independent, the danger of a want of complete, effective and *well-timed* cooperation is very great, and any failure of this kind gives a great opening to a vigilant opponent. These objections, however, have no application to a case in which the different parts are under the complete control of a single will, and move to the execution of a single plan. If Gen. Grant would consent to stand still on the north side of the Rapidan while Lee goes to deliver battle to the force moving on Petersburgh, and then returns to meet the advance of our main body, the rebels would have a very pretty opportunity, indeed. But who supposes he is likely to do any such thing? It has not been his way heretofore, and he will hardly begin it now.

These considerations, I believe, exhaust all the general strategic elements that enter into the supposed plan of campaign, on both sides. Tactical questions are, of course, out of the province of any outside observer; and the result of the best conceived combination is necessarily hidden from all mortal view. It would be difficult, however, to receive a more promising and hope-inspiring conjunction of circumstances than that which will attend the coming campaign, in which we shall see the heroic Grant at the head of his magnificent army, swooping down on the capital of the rebellion.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Convention—The Iron-Clad Oath—Gen. Banks' Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.
New-Orleans, Saturday, April 9, 1864.

New-Orleans has but one thought just now, and that is the convention called together to frame a new Constitution for the State, and which is, to-day, in the tough day of its exodus—the first day they met having been on Wednesday, the 6th inst. Up to the present time, nothing whatever has been done, except in the way of organizing and selecting their officers; and as the real interest of their proceedings can scarcely be said to have yet commenced. On taking the vote for President, there was a very close run indeed between Judge Durell and Judge Howell—without exception, the two most influential names in the whole convention. Judge Durell received 42 votes and Judge Howell 42; so the former was declared the choice of the convention, and now presides over their deliberations. A more efficient speaker could not have been selected.

I strolled into the hall to-day—formerly Lyceum Hall, but now altered to "Liberty Hall"—and found the chair engaged in converting a number of the members, not wooden ones, I hope, into "Iron-clads." In other words, an ingenious member had yesterday brought forward and carried the motion that, inasmuch as ill-secured people out of doors were spreading the rumor that several Copperheads and Secessionists had managed to get into the convention, it was necessary for the honor of that body to set themselves right before the world on that subject, and that the only way to do it was by bringing each member up to the test of the "iron-clad oath." This gave rise to a warm and somewhat amusing debate; several gentlemen entering into strong and ingenious protests against the necessity of doubting any man's loyalty in that room. The convention, however, seemed resolute upon the subject, and when the motion was finally carried, two of the members, the Hon. Christian Roselius and Mr. Avoyt, immediately sent in their resignations, which were accepted.

Those of the remaining members who may have previously had an antipathy to swallowing the iron-clad oath, managed to get over their squeamishness much easier than was expected. During the short time I was there, I saw seven standing together at the Speaker's desk, each holding his right hand up very solemnly, and listening very attentively as Judge Durell, in clear accents, read aloud the oath to them. As they returned to their seats, I fancied I saw on each of their countenances that peculiarly radiant smile of happiness which a man has who has just got rid of a bad tooth. They will probably find the oath—like olives or tobacco—a sort of acquired taste, and no one had after one gets a little accustomed; at any rate, I am happy to say that I have not yet heard of its disagreeing with any of them.

When I have told you of the convention, I have told you of all that there is really to talk about in New-Orleans. Of Gen. Banks' movements we know little except that he has gone beyond Alexandria, and that the news from the west has caused the chief Alexandria had being effected, but it turned out to be vague. Parties coming from that region assure us that the Union feeling developed, as our army progresses, surpasses anything that could be imagined by a man residing in New-Orleans. Loyalty there is not mere lip-service, but partakes of that sort of intensity to be found in Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and other States which have most keenly *felt* the rebel rule. Had this portion of Louisiana been a little longer under the infernal dominion of Jeff. Davis, before coming under Federal care, there would probably be very few lukewarm Unionists among us to-day.

NEMO.

Death of Stephen H. Morgan.

At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held 21st April, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in his Providence, has seen fit to remove from among our friends and associates Elisha H. Morgan; therefore,

Resolved, That in the person of our late friend the mercantile community lost one of its most useful, honorable and successful members, and the cause of our country a loyal, earnest and liberal upholder.

Resolved, That we deeply feel his loss, and that we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, and that they be published in the public journals.

F. Cheeseman, Secretary.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Four Legations at Pekin—Their "Cooperative Policy"—Commencement by the Raising of Four Mountains—Accent of the Mountains—Outline of the "Policy"—Examples of its Operation.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Pekin, Friday, Jan. 1, 1864.

It is doubtless known to your readers that the Legations of the four Great Powers are now located at the capital. Their presence has not produced an earthquake nor visibly added to the density of the clouds which rise from the dusty streets. Yet nothing could exceed the apprehension with which their advent was anticipated by Chinese statesmen. It was the dread of foreign diplomats, not of foreign war ships, that laid a *chevaux de frise* across the Peiho in 1859, and it was the same feeling excited to a frenzy that prompted the Tartars to stake their all on a battle before the gates of Pekin, in 1860. "Why," they exclaimed, "should foreigners be allowed to make the imperial city an arena for their own international disputes, and sitting around the foot of the throne spin cabals inimical to the peace of the empire?" The very vehemence of this opposition showed the importance of carrying the contested point; and though Lord Elgin had waived it in 1858, he was convinced in 1860 that the only way for maintaining peace was to insist on the fulfillment of the stipulations regarding a resident embassy.

The Ministers of England and France occupy immense buildings, surrounded by spacious grounds; one of them, lately the mansion of a Prince of the Imperial blood, and the other the residence of a Duke of the Empire. These are the gift of the Crown; and the American Minister might no doubt have had a similarly magnificent residence for asking, but he preferred to purchase for himself a more convenient, though less pretentious dwelling. The Russian Embassy occupies quarters where their Envoys have been received on occasional visits for two centuries, and known to the foreign public as the Russian College.

Now that I have told you what the Legations occupy, you would like to know how they are occupied. Are they engaged in schemes to accelerate the dissolution of the old Government and arranging the division of the spoils, or are they combining their counsels for the restoration of the "sick man" to health and prosperity? Happily I have proof that the latter is what they are attempting.

The relations of China to the rest of the world are too manifold to admit of a monopoly by any one Power; and the several Legations have not only abandoned the idea of "conquest," but throwing aside the petty conflict for special advantages, they have adopted what they call a "policy of coöperation," the main idea of which is to advance the interests of foreign nations by promoting the real good of China. If, as I suspect, the praise of its origination is due to Mr. Burlingame, it will connect the name of our minister, and our country, with a most important epoch in the annals of this empire. But before I sketch the "policy," allow me to relate an incident connected with its adoption.

Beyond the walls, and rising like a loftier rampart, may be seen a blue range of hills, sweeping in a graceful curve, almost around the city. In the western portion, four conspicuous peaks bear the names of Bruce, Burlingame, Bellutsac, and Bertenesi, the four ministers who concurred in the adoption of the "coöperative policy." It was my privilege to be present at the christening. The crisped leaves now driven about by the wintry winds, were then in the richness of their Summer verdure, and the hot vapors exhaling from the streets of the pent-up city, impelled foreign residents to seek the purer atmosphere of the neighboring hills. As many Buddhist monasteries opened their doors to the Four Legations, and where the contemplative cenobites, were wont to look down from echoing rocks and shady groves on the world they had renounced, our diplomatists passed their days in discussing the policy of nations, with one of the world's great capitals lying at their feet. The group would have made a *carte de visite*, not less interesting than that of Mr. Seward and his illustrious guests mirrored in the waters of Cayuga.

One day—it was the 20th of July, I think—an excursion was proposed to the summit of the hills, or rather mountains, as they fairly deserve to be called. Three of the Legations were represented, and Sir F. Bruce, who, to borrow his own phrase, was recognised as the "Colossus of Roads," led the way over rock and ravines. One lady, Mrs. Burlingame, accompanied the party, imparting to it that element of interest, which such excursions always derive from the presence of women; and suggesting by the freedom with which she scaled the roughest steeps, that her feet had learned to climb the White Mountains of her own New-England.

The summit was our goal, and what occurred on our arrival there, furnishes my only apology for introducing this episode. Still, I cannot forbear pausing to take breath, and survey the landscape. There are many mountains higher than these, but few of them look down on such a city as Pekin; and many plains whose sylvan beauty would eclipse that spread out before us; but there are few whose groves shelter the ashes of so many Princes. A blue haze, such as always overlauge the great hives of human life, obscured the view of temples and palaces; but the long circuit of the magnificent wall was distinctly visible; and with the mind's eye, I could see two millions of busy beings, surging and seething, rushing hither and thither for a little while in their crowded streets, and then sinking to their long repose in the neighboring graves. There are no cemeteries within the walls, and it might almost be said, no houses outside. Unlike the capitals of Europe, the environs are unadorned by palaces or villas; but the custom of rendering divine honors to the dead, has given them attractions of another kind. The whole plain is dotted over with graves, each of which embosses a mausoleum, on which the relations of the deceased have inscribed a vow to present their offerings with each of the changing seasons. But, we pause for breath, not for reveries.

The summit gained, a heavy cloud and distant thunder, admonished us, that we had little time to remain there. Before, however, we commenced to descend, Mr. Burlingame introduced a scene that was not in the programme, by conferring on the rocky eminence the name of Bruce, and referring gracefully to those whose actions had given it lustre, from the "Bruce of Bannockburn," to him who guides the counsels of British India, and him, who exerts such an influence on the destinies of a more populous empire. A graceful response from Sir Frederick, and a shout from the other mountaineers, closed the scene, while hats flew in air, and the names of Burlingame, Bellutsac, and Bertenesi, echoed back from the neighboring peaks.

The "policy" worthy of these everlasting mountains, may be [illegible] under three negatives and three positives:

1. No encroachment on the territory of China.
2. No "concessions" in the open ports.
3. No active intervention in the pending civil war.
4. Armed protection of the treaty ports.
5. Favor to the reigning dynasty as the cause of law and order.
6. Neutral support and moral aid in all just demands on the Chinese Government.

Of late years, this weak old empire, torn by intestine strife, has felt itself in danger of falling a prey to one of the three great military Powers of Europe, or by a tripartite division of suffering the fate of Poland. The Russians have lately taken a large tract at the mouth of the Amoor; the English have occupied a small but powerful stronghold which commands their seacoast; and Cochin China, once a vassal of the Chinese crown, has been reduced to a dependency of France. It is no small comfort then for them to be assured that the Envoys of these Powers combine to check the spirit of aggression.

They are, it is true, unable to bind the future actions of their Governments; but it is something that they have agreed to exert their influence in a right direction.

The second point is only a particular application of the first. The "concessions" referred to are certain districts in the open ports, chiefly occupied by foreigners, and which it was lately expected would be surrendered to the exclusive control of Foreign Powers.

This is earnestly desired by many foreign residents, and taking advantage of two circumstances, the privilege of exterritoriality, or the exemption from local jurisdiction, and the assignment of particular localities for residence, they had gone far toward reducing portions of those cities to the condition of foreign colonies.

The first signal result of the "coöperative policy," was the condemnation of these gigantic usurpations. Sir F. Bruce overthrew this so-called "English concession," by admitting the right of the Chinese authorities to levy taxes within its limits, and the "French concession" soon after shared the same untimely fate.

An open partizanship in the pending civil war, they object to, not only as unjustifiable on the grounds of public law, but as calculated to give the intervening Power an undue ascendency.

Still they agree in aiding the Government so far as to protect the chief seats of their own commerce, and to give it their moral support. Thus far the policy relates to the internal affairs of China.

But the last point relates to their controversies with the Chinese Government; and the cordiality of their coöperations in this respect has lately been exhibited in several striking instances.

Last Spring, when Burgevine was suddenly dismissed from his command for striking a mandarin, under strong provocation, the English Minister united with Mr. Burlingame in endeavoring to effect his reinstatement; and subsequently, when Sir F. Bruce had become involved with the Chinese Government, on account of the "Anglo-Chinese flotilla," Mr. Burlingame returned the favor by helping both parties to an amicable solution.

Both of these I have mentioned in previous letters. But another case has arisen within the few days past, which but for this policy of "coöperation," might have led to serious misunderstandings.

An American steamer, taking in cannon for Japan, was first assailed by a British gunboat, and afterward at the instance and with the aid of Englishmen, seized by the Chinese authorities. Their reason for this flagrant interference with our trade was the prospect of a war with Japan; and their pretext, the fact that the steamer was taking in her cargo at an *unlawful port*—a small island near Macao, whither it had been conveyed on account of stress of weather. According to the letter of our treaty, the Chinese might have confiscated both ship and cargo, and no doubt they would have done so had they been backed by the British Minister; but they promptly released both when Sir F. Bruce concurred in the demand. With these instances I must close.

It is auspicious for the future of China, that the avalanches which from all sides threatened to overthrow her, have been converted into a solid arch for her protection; and gratifying to our pride that America should be its keystone. Q.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Soldiers' Views on the Secession.

Rooms of the Vicksburgh Union Literary Association, Vicksburgh, Miss., Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

Whereas, we enlisted soldiers in the cause of our country, believe that this unholy rebellion should be suppressed, thinking that any change in the present Administration would be detrimental to its suppression, and having implicit confidence in the honesty and integrity of Abraham Lincoln, the present President of the United States, trusting in his judgment in the management of this war, and having no reliance on the promises of the Southern secesh leaders, and their Northern sympathizers. We believe that the course of the Northern secession sympathizers is prejudicial to the credit of the United States and the Monroe Doctrine. The volunteers ask and claim a right to have a voice in the nominating and electing of the next President of the United States.

We believe, and have faith in our present President, and wish him to be reelected, not from any party feeling, but on account of his honesty and integrity. The policy of his Administration is correct and right, and in his honesty and integrity we have no doubt. Therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we, members of this Society, representing the several States of the Union, and now soldiers of the United States, believe that the shortest, easiest and safest route of solving the problem presented to us is to retain the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair at the helm of State.

2. *Resolved*, That the reelection of Abraham Lincoln will strengthen the Union cause, by showing to the world that we stand firm to the policy established by him for the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of Treason; that it will manifest our unity of feeling, and dispel the false illusions of the discontented at home and abroad, who had hoped to traitors; that there is a division of sentiment concerning the cause of the Union, at the North; and that it will show to all that we are unwavering in our determination to carry on the war to a successful issue.

3. *Resolved*, That being loyal citizens, the voters who are in the army of the United States are entitled to representation, equally with those at home, in the National Union Convention, which is to meet next June in Baltimore; and to this end, we would impress upon brigades and other commands having a sufficient number of voters to entitle them to a delegate, as will assure them that their rights, interests and wishes will not be disregarded.

4. *Resolved*, That, in view of these things, it is our duty to put forth every effort of which we are capable to insure the nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln, and to this we pledge ourselves.

5. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent for publication to the New-Orleans Times, Memphis Bulletin, St. Louis Democrat, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial, New-York Times, Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Baltimore Patriot, and Washington Chronicle, with a request to all loyal papers to copy.

W. M. McAlly, Ohio Volunteers, Chairman of Committee.
C. W. Clark, Ohio Volunteers, Secretary.
Illinois—J. W. George, Geo. A. McLane, Edward R. Carver, Seventy-second.
Indiana—Wesley Casey, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.
Ohio—W. E. Brock, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; L. Grosman, Twentieth Ohio Veteran Infantry.
Wisconsin—C. H. Bown, Fourteenth Infantry; Horace Chaplin, Sixteenth Infantry.
Minnesota—W. G. Carnie, C. W. Southwick, First Battery.
Iowa—S. Miller, H. L. Walton, Thirteenth Infantry.
Delaware—W. W. Maull.
Pennsylvania—W. C. Black.
Kansas—Thos. Hoss, First Kansas Infantry.

Fatal Accident.—Coroner Berrett Thursday held an inquest on the body of a lad of six years, named Henry Horton, residing in Clymer-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., who was run over by a Greenpoint car, and died in consequence. It appeared that deceased was catching on as the car passed.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, for May, makes its appearance in advance of the usual time, no doubt in kindly consideration for New-Yorkers, who, in obedience to immemorial custom, devote the first days of that month to pursuits far other than literary, and for "moving incidents" have no need to turn to the pages of history or fiction. It opens with an interesting sketch of "Life with the Esquimaux," condensed from Mr. C. F. Hall's narrative of his "Arctic Research Expedition" for the recovery of Sir John Franklin, in 1860-62, about to be published by Messrs. Harper. The paper abounds with illustrations, of unusual merit, that depict nature in some of her wildest moods. The other matter-of-fact article is "A Visit to the Convent of Sitta (Our Lady) Damiana," by Rev. G. Lansing, American Missionary at Cairo. The trip it records is entirely out of the usual beaten track of Egyptian travel. The convent is in the Delta, near the ancient city of Bubastis, and its patroness is identified by curious coincidences with the Goddess Latona, formerly worshipped there. With the exception of two short articles, "The Second Division at Shiloh," and "A Suppressed Princess," occupied with the claims of an English pretender to royal blood, the remainder of the number is entirely dedicated to fiction: Trollope's "Small House at Allington," and the second installment of Thackeray's posthumous story, "Denis Duval," being the prose attractions, interspersed with several novelettes, mostly of American life, and an Italian sketch, of more pretensions, "Psyche." The "Editor's Table and Drawer" offer their usual variety.

—*The United States Service Magazine*, No. 4, for April, (Chas. B. Richardson,) worthily supports the reputation already established by this remarkably new enterprise, which supplies at once an urgency growing out of our situation in a most satisfactory manner, and may now be regarded as firmly planted in public favor. Our only objection to the present number is that the articles are scarcely long enough, and consequently do, in some cases, but scant justice to the important topics that they handle. Several of the papers relate to the present struggle, as "What the Navy Has Done During the War," by W. V. McKean; "Secession at the Naval School at Annapolis," "Where Gen. Sherman Went, and What He Did," The "Editor's Special Department" and the "Official Intelligence" are of course fully occupied. The remaining articles are more general in their tendency, as "Practical Campaigning," which contains many useful hints derived from actual experience; "Modern War in its Childhood," a view of the progressive stages of the military art to the inauguration of Napoleon's system; "Gen Cotton," and "Notes on Napier's History of the Peninsula Campaign," &c., the whole forming a miscellany that cannot fail to be appreciated by the class to whom it is specially addressed, and is also attractive to the general reader.

—*The American Mining Gazette and Geological Magazine*, No. 1, for April, (New-York: Graham E. Curran,) has been called into being by the rapid extension and development of the vast interests connected with the riches of the mineral kingdom in the United States, that are now engaging the attention of capitalists, not only on this continent, but wherever commercial enterprise is known. These riches it seems at present hardly possible to overestimate. A Catalogue Raisonné is given of ninety companies engaged in mining and now in active operation, besides about fifty others, of which particulars are not yet obtained. The magazine contemplates, as within its province, the elucidation of the corrective sciences, as geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, as well as the promulgation of mining laws, statistics, mechanical inventions, and in short all useful information bearing upon the general subject.

—The American Presbyterian and Theological Review, April, 1864, (New-York: J. M. Sherwood,) is well known under the management of its editors, Profs. H. B. Smith and J. M. Sherwood, as an influential organ of the new school of Presbyterians, enlisting among its contributors many of the most eminent theological writers of the day. The present number contains several articles worthy of notice. "Bulgarian Popular Songs and Proverbs," by Dr. Elias Riggs, Missionary at Constantinople, is an exceedingly curious addition to our present stock of folk lore and popular poetry, entirely new in our language. The songs and legends exhibit a strange blending of the original myths of the Bulgarian nation, with a debased Christianity, and date from the times of Independence before the Turkish conquest. "The Messiah's Second Advent," by Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, is a view of the millennial doctrines current in the early Christian Church and their probable source. "The Antiquity of Man," by Professor Goodwin, of the University of Pennsylvania, is a discussion of the questions raised by Sir Charles Lyell's late work on their Biblical and theological bearings. "Paul's Allegorical Use of the Mosaic Narrative," by Dr. Howard Crosby, is a plea for the mystical significance of much of the Old Testament Scriptures, within due boundaries. "Theories of the Inspiration of the Scriptures" is mainly dedicated to an explanation the views on that vexed question expounded in the writings of Mr. Richard Lord. "The Political Principles of the Old Testament Prophets," translated from Prof. Huffeld, and Prof. Poehlen's critical estimate of "The Principles of Moehler's Philosophy," complete the list of original papers. The brief criticisms on books and the literary intelligence display the usual care devoted to their preparations.

—*The Congregational Quarterly*, No. 22, (Boston Congregational Library Association,) is, as its name denotes, dedicated to the interests of the Congregational Union of Churches, whose peculiar discipline and organization it ably supports. The number before us is rich in historical and biographical matter, valuable as contributions to the denominational record, as well as to the general ecclesiastical history of the country.

—*The North British Review*, No. XXIX., (New-York: Leonard, Scott & Co.,) is one of the series of reprints of the English quarterlies, and not the least valuable of the number. The general tone of the articles in the "North British," is as high as that of any periodical writing of the day. In the present number two papers are well worth attention. "Thackeray," is generally attributed to Dr. John Brown, author of "Rab and his Friends," "Horæ Subsecivæ," &c. It is by far the shrewdest approach to a satisfactory account of the great novelist yet given to the world, and is evidently the production of a writer to whom the subject is dear. The peculiar tone it gives are mostly original, and are evidently derived from personal intercourse with the man, and a living study of his writings. "Bulwer," is a reply to G. H. Barnes's foolish "Book-Harem," is full of literary interest and information of the choicest kind, including Coleridge's original notes on Southey's Epic, "Joan of Arc," &c. The other papers are equally able and important.

NEW BOOKS.

Illustrations of Universal Progress: A series of Discussions. By Herbert Spencer, Author of "The Principles of Psychology," "Social Statics," &c. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Spencer occupies at this time a position entirely unique and exceptional among philosophical thinkers—not only of England, but also of the people of English speech in the New World. A marked want of comprehensiveness and breadth of thought has been always alleged by continental writers as characteristic of English inquirers into the mysteries of nature. Each man had worked in the sphere of his selection, polishing some corner-stone of the Temple of Science, but unable or scarcely seeking to realize the grand ideas that dominate and define the all-embracing relations of the structure itself. This exclusive devotion to limited practical views, and actual shrinking from the generalizations that more brilliant geniuses might draw from them is deplored by some writers, as Dr. Whewell and others who have pointed out the positive benefits of theory and hypothesis, even if not the truth itself, yet as an arrangement and coordination of ascertained facts, leading scholars to each other, and leading, when studied in this light, to results that isolated observation could never attain. Mr. Spencer, however, stands among his countrymen, leaning the distinction of aiming to grasp in one great symmetrical arrangement the two worlds of Matter and Spirit. He proposes no less a task than to unfold a complete philosophy of nature, physical, organic, mental and social, such as science now, for the first time, made possible—such as, if successfully executed, will constitute a momentous step in the progress of thought.

The vastness of this governing design might well excite suspicion that no single mind was capable of wielding a mastery over the acquisitions necessary to insure its satisfactory performance; but the author seems, like Lord Bacon, to have only taken all knowledge to be his province, and even in the volume of essays before us shows an acquaintance almost encyclopedic with an unusual variety and range of topics. The grandeur of his great design has led to a proposal for its publication in a serial form, that should gradually bring before the public the dry works, upon a limited treatise, though closely connected in plan, necessary to unfold the entire scheme of nature and humanity. The subscribers whose names have been contributed in support of this project are the men most eminent in their respective walks of literature both science, in France and England, and afford a satisfactory proof of the confidence reposed in Mr. Spencer's fitness for his self-allotted task by the foremost minds of the age. In the United States he has many earnest followers, conspicuous among whom is the editor of the present volume, to whom they are indebted for a highly interesting introductory notice of the scope and objects of the "New System of Philosophy," those who seek for an exposition of it must be referred. Mr. Spencer's works, under the sanction of a few energetic disciples, already address a wider public in the United States than they can claim at home, and so much greater is the prevalence of a taste for scientific speculation in this country than in England, that we should not be surprised if he finds here the chief seat of his popularity and support. The works contemplated in Mr. Spencer's plan are: 1. "First Principles;" 2. "Principles of Biology, or the Science of Life;" 3. "Principles of Psychology;" 4. "Principles of Sociology;" 5. "Principles of Morality." To various branches of these divisions the subject matter of the essays, the essays contained in the present volume all bear a relation, more or less definite. They were mostly contributed to the different English quarterly Reviews, and probably present fuller discussions of particular subjects than will be compatible with the scheme of Mr. Spencer's systematic undertaking. They owe their present arrangement to the care of Dr. E. L. Youmans, the editor, and will doubtless find readers among those who would be deterred by the scientific arrangement of a symmetrical work. The first essay, "Progress, Its Law and Cause," is a key to the full interpretation of the other papers, and shows how they may be viewed in harmony, as parts of a connected and comprehensive argument. The watchword of the New System of Philosophy is "Progress." In the words of the author, "Whether it be in the development of the earth, in the development of life upon its surface, in the development of society, of government, of manufactures, of commerce, of language, literature, science, art—this same evolution of the simple into the complex, through successive differentiations, holds throughout. From the earliest traceable cosmical changes down to the latest results of civilization, we shall find the transformation of the homogeneous into the heterogeneous, is that in which Progress essentially consists."

The subjects considered in the light of this principle in the present volume range from grave to gay, from the profoundest scientific views of "The Nebular Hypothesis," "The Genesis of Science," "The Functions and the Will," &c., to speculations of a lighter and more generally taking nature, on "Manners and Fashion," "Use and Beauty," "The Physiology of Laughter," "The Origin and Functions of Music," &c. Whatever the subject, Mr. Spencer brings to its consideration a fullness of knowledge and a general language of treatment, significant of the mental qualities that have won for him, while yet in the prime of life, a position once generally awarded by posterity to minds that contributed by contemporaries high among the workers who aspire to "read the riddle of the world and pill the wonders that shall be." We have said enough we trust, to attract our intelligent readers to the volume, and can safely leave them against disappointment in its contents.

HINTS TO BUILDERS. By W. S. Cleveland. With numerous engravings. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This little work deserves, equally with Sir Edward Tennant's late book, to be entitled "The Story of the Gun," inasmuch as it is to a comparative view of the respective merits of the various kinds of rifled firearms that the inventive genius of Americans has brought forward under the high-pressure stimulus of our military situation. The author has submitted these death-dealing weapons to the test of actual experiment; and by an accurate description of each, with statements of their capacity carefully prepared, he enables the non-military man to satisfy himself as to the distinctive merits and peculiarities of each invention, and to select for himself the one best adapted for the intended purpose, whether of peace or war. The rifle is peculiarly an American weapon, and in the hands of the Western pioneer hunters and warriors won its great triumphs and first became famous. Its adoption by the English Volunteer Corps in the teeth of their organization has given it a prominence, for the moment, already greater than it possesses at home, where the improvements in heavy ordnance have excited superior interest. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cleveland's book will recall public attention to this "queen of weapons," and encourage its general use among those who are impressed with the importance of making themselves familiar with the use of firearms, but who have hitherto been at a loss to discriminate between the claims and pretensions of rival inventions.

Mr. John Allan's Library.—The sale of this remarkable collection will commence on Monday the 25th of May next, at the auction room of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., in Broadway, and will most likely occupy the whole of the evenings of that and the succeeding week, as, in addition to the bound catalogue includes the collection of engravings, autographs, mineral specimens, coins, medals, old silver plate, china, paintings, and miscellaneous curiosities difficult to reduce to any special arrangement. All who knew the late Mr. Allan must regret the breaking up of this, one of the last remaining vestiges of old New-York, and will dwell with pleasure on the remembrance of the snug and cosy little house in Vandewater-street, a true Knickerbocker abode, crammed to overflow, as with all sorts of literary and graphic treasures, now about to be ruthlessly dispersed by the fiat of the auctioneer. The owner, too, was worthy of, and in keeping with, the collection for more than sixty years, before the commencement of the present century, his slight, active form, and shrewd, intelligent face, that seemed to bid defiance to the ravages of time, was never absent where choice artistic or literary treasures were to be procured, hardly a day, indeed, passed in all that period, in which he did not "pick up" some rare coin, some brilliant old etching to insert in his illustrated volumes, some curiosity, artistic or literary, recommended to him by associations connected with his native or adopted country. There was no pretence of connoisseurship about Mr. Allan; he was, indeed, the first to joke upon his own pursuits, but they were genuine and unalloyed. The pastime and employment of a long life, his books were the continual solace and delight of his lengthening years, and to the last his affection for them continued unabated. The result of the sale will no doubt prove that his tastes were far from singular, and that fellow-amateurs exist in sufficient numbers to cause the most lively competition for the objects of his enduring affection.

A Small Fire.—Quite an excitement was caused yesterday noon, by an alarm of fire proceeding from Public School No. 10, corner of South Second and Tenth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Many imagined that the children would be much injured in the coming, if lives were not lost; but, as the panic had just been dismissed at noon, no panic was created. A defect in one of the heaters was the cause of the fire, which was extinguished with merely nominal damage.

—What Shall to Done With It.

[illegible] a topic of interest to the public, and [illegible] to the [illegible] generally.

AFTER THE WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems proper to call the public attention again, as has already been done in your columns, I believe, to the practical work it will be necessary to make, at the close of the war, for officers and men of our forces permanently disabled by wounds or disease.

This matter is one which requires no extended argument or appeal, and may be left to the right sense of the community.

The difficulty is, and will be, however, that every day's delay in the initiation of some plan to further the cause diminishes, in all probability, the sum which might be collected as a beginning.

The great liberality of our people, in all sections of the country, toward the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, and other agencies for relieving the present well being of our defenders—a liberality, I would be the last to check in any way—might, it seems to me, be justifiably circumvented, as it were, *and a percentage received from the immense receipts of fairs, &c., for future use.*

Many a man would gladly have his present comfort somewhat diminished, if necessary, in order to secure a more permanent relief.

We all know, of course, that the Government will do something; but the same considerations which make necessary or expedient present contributions to agencies outside of Government supplies for the relief of men serving in the field, will apply with greater force to the future condition of men who will have been contributors of their health and strength to secure a final triumph which they may be too broken to enjoy.

I have heard of strong expressions of opinion of officers of much experience in regard to this matter, in view of the present so-called "Sanitary Fairs."

New-York, Wednesday, April 6, 1864. E.

A FIFTH-AVENUE VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the contributors to the Metropolitan Fair, and as one who has been constantly in the army since before the first battle of Bull Run, I ask your attention, as well as that of the public, to the question now, whether to close with the proceeds of the Metropolitan Fair.

You know, Mr. Editor, and the people ought by this time to know, that the Government does not take the best kind of care of its soldiers in the field, as well as those who are in the hospital. The recent official statements which have been published in the Times as to the care of the soldier by the Government, will not not against be disproved or gainsayed. Hence I ask, What will be done with this *three or four millions of dollars* which has been contributed by the recent fairs in the several cities?

First, let me cite a case or two:

1. There have been already one hundred thousand men *discharged* by reason of disability from the army—men who are used up—who have lost their health, their limbs, their all, in defending our homes and our property.

2. Back to the pressure on the department at Washington, and each the irregularity of the necessary papers to secure to each pay and a pension of eight dollars a month, that frequently the soldier is dead before it gets before the proper hands. What, to cause of sin and his family meantime—his health gone, his limbs gone, his capacity for earning a livelihood gone? Who takes care of this discharged soldier? The Government does not, because he is no longer in their service. His friends generally have others depending upon them for support.

3. The large class of worthy, brave, sick and wounded men are left *utterly destitute*, and their families reduced, in some instances that I know of, to the fearful alternative of starving or earning their bread in dishonor on the streets, while the soldiers still in the service are *abundantly and generously provided* for by the Government.

4. I ask, Mr. Editor, if the suggestion to take these funds and put them in the hands of trustees to build a *Soldiers' Home* for such of our soldiers as are entirely destitute—I ask if this suggestion does not come with great force? The Sanitary Commission can thus materially aid the country and aid the Government; but to take a million and give it to those who are already abundantly provided for, and turn a deaf ear to those who have earned it, and who are driven to crime and prostitution for want of it, seems a strange misapplicance of the money.

We are sure the *people*, who have so generously contributed these millions for the benefit of our soldiers, would rather the money would thus be expended where it is most needed. Yours,

FIFTH-AVENUE.

ANOTHER OPINION.

AFTER THE WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will use your influence to have a part of the funds set aside from the collections at the fair for the purchase of a good farm in some temperate part of this State, away from large cities, on which may be erected a permanent hospital or retreat for our disabled soldiers, and another building for their children, or orphan children of soldiers. A quarter of a million, judiciously managed, would buy the farm and erect both the buildings. The institution could be gradually made self-supporting in a great measure.

It would be a gratifying reminder of the generosity of our people at this trying time. Respectfully, J.

AN OPPOSITE VIEW—OPINION OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed for a few days past frequent articles urging the people to contribute their "mites" toward the founding of a "Soldiers' Home" for the relief of men disabled in the war for the Union. Also, the money obtained by the Sanitary Fair be appropriated to this purpose.

As I lost a leg in the battle of Chancellorsville, and am consequently disabled in consequence of it, I, of course, feel interested in this proposition. I suppose it may be hardly the right thing for a man who may be compelled from necessity to receive assistance from his fellow-citizens, to object to the form in which that assistance may be proffered; yet I feel impelled to say a word in regard to this matter of a Soldiers' Home. I believe there are strong objections to it which only need a statement to be appreciated.

It is repugnant to all the ideas of the American soldier. Though we plainly see that we will be the veterans of Europe, yet soldiering is not the profession of our lives, as it is with them. We left our homes and occupations, not because we loved to fight, but because our country needed us for the time being. When our country needs us no longer, whether because of wounds received in the service or the suppression of the rebellion, we want to return to our homes, and, as far as possible, to our occupations.

I know it is the universal desire of disabled soldiers to get their discharge upon the healing of their wounds, unless they are entirely helpless. Hospitals are to one of the most irksome of ideas to a well man, and this because it is in *low and unclean one. Life in a Soldiers' Home* would amount to nearly the same thing.

Another stronger objection is, that it would be a cause of unmitigated evil to the inmates of such an institution. It has been the experience of every country that such institutions are the seed-beds of vice to those who fill them. The Chelsea Soldiers' Home, England, is quoted as an example in favor of them. There is proof of no such evil in the large building of the same Chelsea institution. It cannot be otherwise, where a large body of idle men are congregated together. All the reformed in the world would not prevent such a result.

I can think readily of other objections, but will let them pass. I candidly believe, from what I know of soldiers, such an institution would be productive of more evil than good.

There are much better ways to aid the disabled soldier. Very few are so disabled as to be perfectly helpless. Give us work such as we can do, and pay us for what we can do. Let the money raised for a Home be used to the extent of its worth in the Government *gives, and like, with his earnings will support him.* In this way he can live at home, among friends, have an honest livelihood, be free from the bad example of evil companions, and feel the sweet consciousness that he is a free man, and not a public pauper. A DISABLED SOLDIER.

The City Tax Levy and the Board of Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your issue of Thursday, under the head of "THE TAX LEVY AND PRESENT EXPENDITURE," conveys the idea that by some "mistake" originating with the predecessors of our present excellent City Comptroller, there has annually been a large sum of money raised by tax in this City for the use of the Board of Education in excess of the amount actually needed for their expenses, and some one appears to think he has discovered that a similar mistake is likely to be made this year.

According to the Comptroller's official reports, the amounts annually appropriated by the Common Council and provided for the expenditures of the Board of Education during the last four years, have been as follows:

Year.	Amount of Appropriation by and approved.	PAYMENT, NOW PROVIDED FOR: By school money received from the State.	By the Tax Levy.	Total.
1860	$1,246,600	$207,522 66	$1,038,077 34	$1,246,600
1861	1,276,781	206,000 00	1,070,779 38	1,276,781
1862	1,300,000	212,766 00	1,087,233 61	1,300,000
1863	1,325,436	212,000 34	1,113,354 60	1,325,355
1864	1,450,000	300,000 00	1,150,000 00	1,450,000
Total	5,597,817	Exc. 206,000 00	Exc. 1,031,808 00	1,337,808

There has been no such "mistake" made as alleged, and no money raised for the use of the Board of Education has ever been applied to any other purpose.

The Board of Education have made their estimates for 1864, and the Comptroller has included the amount in his City Budget as it is necessary for the Common Council to appropriate the money before it can be drawn from the City Treasury. So much of the amount as is not received from the State will, according to previous usage, be raised by tax this year, as authorized and required by existing laws.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTRAL PARK MONUMENT.

THE CEREMONIES ON-DAY—SPEECHES OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, MR. EVARTS, GEN. HANCOCK, ETC.

Some time since a committee was organized, composed of members of the Century Club, the object of which was to raise a fund to erect a statue to the memory of SHAKSPEARE in the Central Park.

Mr. EDWARD EVERETT was invited by the committee to deliver an oration on the occasion of laying the corner stone. But, in consequence of the short time allowed for preparation, Mr. EVERETT declined the honor in a kindly letter to the Chairman of the committee. The matter was then taken up by Mr. EDWIN BOOTH and Mr. HACKETT, and a committee formed, consisting of these two gentlemen and Mr. WHEATLEY, to determine upon the arrangements for a Tercentenary celebration. Mr. EVERETT was invited to join the committee, but declined. Applications were made to the various theatres for assistance to carry out the object. Mr. WHEATLEY, of Niblo's, at once generously suggested to give his theatre, and in conjunction with Mr. HACKETT in "Henry IV.," devote this (Saturday) evening to the purpose of the fund. Messrs. JACKSON and SWEATE, of the Winter Garden, gave similar consent, and also devote the entire proceeds of this evening; Mr. BOOTH has volunteered and appears here as Romeo, and Miss AVONIA JONES also volunteering, appears as Juliet. Mr. BARNUM also gives the entire receipts of this evening, and presents strong attractions at his popular resort. Mr. WALLACK having promised his theatre for the night of the celebration, has given in lieu of the same his check for $1,000.

This morning the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the proposed monument, which is to be erected in Central Park, will take place.

Mr. GAMBLE, on the part of the Central Park Commissioners, has given a plot near the centre of the Park. The corner-stone will be laid by Mr. HACKETT, and addresses will be delivered by Mr. HACKETT and Hon. James T. BRADY. The ceremonies will, no doubt, be very interesting. He-thelps has not been determined upon for the monument, which will, it is said, be left to the genius of Miss HOSMER.

The celebration will be regarded with great interest in Europe, Mr. HACKETT having been in correspondence with Lord CARLISLE and other members of the English Committee.

Presentation to Gen. Hancock.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, whose wound, received at Gettysburg, has not yet healed, has been presented by his friends of this City with a beautiful carriage and harness. From the following correspondence it will be seen the General is about taking the field:

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Second Army Corps, U. S. A.:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the wishes of some of your friends here, we have selected a carriage which we hope will prevent your wound from being unnecessarily irritated while on the march. It is forwarded with harness and blanket to-day to you at Brandywine Station, by Adams' Express, who refuse to accept any commendation.

Hoping that you will accept this slight token of that deep interest which all feel in you here, and at the same time our best wishes for your success in the campaign about to open, we remain, yours sincerely,

DANIEL DEVLIN,
STEPHEN HYATT, } Committee.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

New-York, April 4, 1864.

REPLY OF GEN. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 14, 1864.

To Messrs. Daniel Devlin, Stephen Hyatt and Theodore Roosevelt:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 4, informing me that, as a committee of my friends in the City of New-York, you had presented me with a landau, together with harness, blankets, &c., in order that on the march in the ensuing campaign, I might not unnecessarily irritate my wound.

Unexpected as was the gift, I was not surprised, having received so much consideration from you and other gentlemen of New-York during my late visit there, endeavoring with your and their aid to add to the strength of the Second Army Corps, and witnessed on so many other occasions your liberality to the soldiers in the field.

I should have preferred a less elegant and costly gift. I shall, no doubt, find occasions when it will afford me much relief, and I trust that its comforts will not cause me to use it in the field after I have recovered. The troops will pardon one who is wounded for indulging, when necessary, in so much comfort, if it does not interfere with duty. At other times, until such occasion, the indulgence might seem to them inappropriate.

I beg you to present my thanks to the gentlemen whom you represent, for their attention. I am indebted also to the gentlemen of ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS, for their liberality in transporting your gift to me free of charge.

Trusting that in the coming campaign Providence may crown our efforts with success, and that soon may soon be enabled to visit me in the field after a great victory, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WIN'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General U. S. Volunteers.

Enlistments in the Navy.

Recruits for the navy are being enlisted so rapidly by the County Volunteer Committee that the recruiting ship *North Carolina* is now overcrowded, the enlistments being in a larger proportion than the Navy Department have been able to put in immediate service. A few days since Supervisor DENNY, Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, sent the following letter to Secretary WELLES on this subject:

COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

SIR: The County Volunteer Committee are enlisting a very large number of recruits for the navy, and the number is daily increasing.

We understand that in consequence of the large number enlisting, that, in a few days, the receiving ship *North Carolina*, now at this port, will not afford suficie at accommodation.

We would respectfully suggest that an additional vessel (square-rigged) be ordered to this port as receiving ship, and that it be specially set apart for the accommodation of the boys and half-grown men enlisted; with a sufficient number of boatswains to act as instructors to teach them the rudiments of seamanship, such as knotting and splicing rope, making blocks, lending lashings and setting tails, and other matters relating to the business of seamanship. This suggestion is made from a desire on the part of the County Volunteer Committee that they may not only assist the navy by manning it, but also by insuring that all enlisted shall be put in a way of immediately becoming of service.

By this plan a boy in a few weeks would learn many things which it would take a much longer time to learn than when on actual service.

We are satisfied that New-York can and will furnish all the seamen required, if proper facilities are afforded; and doubting not our desire to aid us in our work, we take the liberty of making this suggestion. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, &c.,

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

To which the Secretary has made the following response, from which it will be inferred that Mr. WELLES is fully alive to the interests of his department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst.

The department has directed the *Niagara* and *Brooklyn* to anchor off the Battery to receive enlisted men, and other vessels waiting for crews will receive similar orders, so that the North Carolina is not *likely to be overcrowded for any length of time.*

It is designed to have the frigate *Sabine* prepared to receive apprentice boys for training, but at present every available person who enters the naval service must be detailed for the vessels waiting crews.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman County Volunteer Committee, New-York.

Award of Government Contracts.

Government contracts have been awarded for 400 bbls. extra mess Beef, at $12 99; 250 do. at $13; 275 do. at $13 30; 1,000 do. at $13; 6,125 do. at $13; 700 do. at $12 75; 600 do. at $12 60; 91,000 do. at $12 99; 112 do. at $12; 127 do. at $17 50; 911 do. at $17 50, and 750 bbls. mess at $19 48. 100,000 lbs. Bacon, in bulk, $12 85; 50,000 do. $12 65; 80,000 do. $12 80; 10,000 do. $12 80. 2,500 bbls. white Corn Meal, kiln dried, at $6 90. 60,000 lbs. Beans at $4 40, and 120,000 lbs. at $4 50. 4,000 gallons Molasses Syrup in bbls., at 90c., and 12,000 do. in half bbls. at 95c. 300,000 lbs. Rangoon Rice, at $9 95 ⅌ 100 lbs. 100,000 lbs. of Soap, at 10¼c.; 100,000 lbs. at 10¾c., at 100,000 lbs. at 10.85c. 30,000 lbs. Sumatra Pepper, ground and put up in 4 oz. papers and in 25 lb. boxes, at $40 95 ⅌ 100 lbs., and 20,000 lbs. do., do., at 50c. ⅌ lb. 250 half chests Oolong Tea, at $1 16; 6,500 lbs. do. do. at $1 20; 337½ chests do. at $1 26; 465½ chests Souchongs, at $1 05; 154 do. Japan at $1 16, and 200 do., do., at $1 20. 10,000 gallons whisky Vinegar, at 21½c., and 10,000 do. cider do. at 21½c. 25,000 lbs. Candles, sizes, at 25½c.; 25,000 do. at 30½c., and 100,000 do. half sizes and half twelves, at 34.40c. 125,000 lbs. Hominy, at $3 90.

Fun Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

The Twelfth Regiment are about to give a ball for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York soldiers, on Monday evening, April 25, at the Academy of Music. Tickets, $5. Irving Hall has been engaged for the supper-room, and the two buildings will be connected together by a spacious bridge over Fourteenth-street. The class of sufferers for whose benefit this entertainment is to be given, are peculiarly deserving of the charity of the public. As all the expenses will be defrayed by the committee, every cent received will go to a direct question to an excellent object, and we hope that with such the purchaser to participate in one of the finest entertainments given in this City. Maj.-Gen. DIX, Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN, the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City, are among the names of the distinguished men who form the executive committee engaged with the regiment in this enterprise. Now, that the fair has provided for the soldiers in the field, should we not turn to the relief of the widows and orphans of the gallant men who have perished in the service of their country? Tickets may be had at the principal hotels, at BRAMHALL'S, and other music stores, at both of Mr. DELMONICO'S restaurants, as well as of the officers of the regiment. Any donations sent to the Treasurer, Col. WARD, No. 54 Wall-street, will be promptly acknowledged.

The Sub-Treasury Forgeries.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER was continued yesterday afternoon.

F. C. Leland, sworn for the defence.—Am a member of Congress, and one of the Investigating Committee; we investigated the Hunter matter; it was not recommended to charge it upon any one.

Joseph E. Paine, sworn.—Am accountant for *A. Low & Brothers since 1857; have seen a great variety of handwriting; have studied handwriting; have seen Mr. Hunter write; have never seen any of his checks; have seen photographs of them.* [Hunter's checks shown witness.] Never have seen any of these. [Forged checks shown witness.]

Q.—Do you know who wrote these checks? A.—I do not; I do not believe Hunter wrote them; my reasons are that the letters are mended in several instances; it appears constrained. Witness pointed out the mending in the forged checks.

Q.—If we will produce photographs, will you pick out the photograph of the forged checks? A.—I can. Witness was then shown photographs of Hunter's signatures, mingled with the forged ones, and he instantly pointed them out. The mending in the forged checks were apparent to all in the room. [Mr. Cisco's signature shown witness.] I wrote that name.

Cross-examined.—I first traced Mr. Cisco's signature in pencil; I never saw Mr. Hunter write until after this matter was under investigation.

Mr. Gerard moved to strike out all the evidence of this witness.

The Court decided to admit the evidence.

Wm. A. Falls, sworn.—Have been paying-teller for ninety years; am in the Gold Exchange Bank; have seen many of Hunter's checks. [Forged checks shown.] To the best of my judgment they are not Hunter's; I picked them out as forgeries when I first saw them at the Collector's office; I don't think I should have paid these checks.

H. W. Barnes, sworn.—Am in the Custom-house; am a cashier there; know Hunter's handwriting well; in my opinion these two checks are not in Mr. Hunter's handwriting.

Mr. Seymour, sworn.—Have been a bank teller, and am now assistant cashier in the Custom-house; know Hunter's writing; these checks are, in my opinion, forgeries.

Adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ANN-STREET—DAMAGE OVER $30,000.—Soon after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer STRONG, of the Second Police Precinct, discovered flames issuing from the machine-shop of Wm. McKENZIE, situated in the rear of No. 45 Ann-street, between Nassau and William streets. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the building, stock and fixtures, were entirely destroyed in a short time. Mr. McKENZIE estimates his loss at over $15,000. Unfortunately for him, he was entirely uninsured. Mr. Wm. FULLER was the owner of the building. His loss is about $3,000; fully insured in City companies. The fire extended through to Beekman-street. The drug-store of Messrs. H. C. & W. FOSTER, situated at No. 13 on the latter street, was very badly damaged by water. Their loss will probably amount to between $5,000 and $10,000; fully insured. The wholesale drug-store of Mr. Edward H. TRUE, No. 15 Beekman-street, took fire several times, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The damage to their stock is several thousand dollars, principally by water. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. Marshal BAKER is making an investigation.

WARD SCHOOL EIGHTEEN—SOIREE MUSICALE.—The entertainment given by the female department of this school, on Thursday evening last, was one of the very best of the kind yet given in this City; and to Miss A. A. RUTHERFORD, Principal, and all her assistant teachers, a great deal of praise is due. The tableaux were very fine and effective, and the children taking the various parts evinced a degree of training rarely attainable in our ward schools. The solos by several young ladies were finely executed and called forth continued applause, while the choruses, rendered by nearly one hundred voices, were given in a style which reflected great credit upon their instructress, Miss O'DONAZE. The school-room was crowded to excess, and hundreds were unable to procure admittance. The sanitary Commission received from this ward upwards of $1,000. Among the guests present were members of the Sanitary Commission and of the Board of Education. The army was represented by the single star and officers of lesser note.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—RICHARD A. READING, residing at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice DOWN, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against WM. H. JONES, whom he charges with attempting to pick his pocket of the sum of $200 6s. Mr. READING was in the act of getting on a car at the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The rear platform was much crowded, and Mr. READING felt a sudden pull at his pocketbook. He acted instantly, and the result was the prompt withdrawal of JONES' right hand, and the fall of the pocketbook on the platform. JONES then jumped from the car and ran down the avenue, closely followed by READING. The latter lustily shouted "Stop thief," and, after an exciting chase of several blocks, a policeman was found, who took the offender into custody. He was committed for examination.

A SOLDIER ROBBED OF $100.—A soldier named WM. TRAVIS, belonging to the Sixth United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, while on a short furlough in this City, called into a saloon at the corner of West and West Twelfth streets, where he took a drink with some friends. In payment therefor he tendered a $100 Treasury note. The barkeeper not being able to change it, JAMES LADDY, who was present, promptly volunteered to get change for TRAVIS. After having gained possession of the note he at once passed it to a confederate who was in the room, and the two made their escape from the apartment. TRAVIS subsequently made his loss known to Capt. HERMAN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and that official, yesterday afternoon, effected the arrest of LADDY. He was taken before Justice DOWN, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and after a preliminary examination, he was committed in default of $500 bail.

A WOMAN SWINDLED BY A GERMAN.—WM. MEYER, a German, was taken into custody by Officer LONG, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the charge of defrauding ELIZABETH KEHOE, of No. 88 Elizabeth-street, of the sum of $530 in Treasury notes. It is alleged that the prisoner obtained the money from ELIZABETH on the pretence of changing it for her into gold. At the same time he placed in her possession as collateral security a bank book purporting that he had $612 on deposit in a German Savings Bank of this City. The prisoner did not return the money pursuant to agreement, and when ELIZABETH made inquiries at the Bank she learned that he had only $10 in that institution.

There is also another charge against MEYER, made by AMELIA SCHMITMANN, of No. 23 Bowery. The latter alleges that the prisoner stole from her a gold watch and $250 in money. Justice SCOTT committed the prisoner to answer on both complaints.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. Wm. T. Paynston.—The defendant in this case having pleaded guilty to an indictment for uttering counterfeit postal currency, was this morning called up for sentence. His counsel read affidavits of good character, and appealed to the leniency of the court. Mr. Beale, of the Prison Association, also appeared in the court in behalf of the prisoner, and the court was strongly urged to allow the prisoner to be discharged that he might enter the Navy.

The court declined to do that, but postponed sentencing him, that application might be made in his behalf to the President.

Surrogate Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Moore.

John Moore vs. the New-York Consolidated Stage Company.—This was an action commenced for the purpose of recovering damages occasioned to the plaintiff by his being run over by one of the defendant's stages in Whitehall-street, on the 10th of December, 1862, causing a fracture of his left leg, in two places, just above the ankle joint. The evidence showed that he was a laboring man, and on that day had been at work in Bridge-street, and at about six o'clock in the afternoon started for his home in Brooklyn. While on his way, he undertook to cross the street, and was, while in the act of crossing, run over by one of the defendant's stages. He claimed $5,000 damages. After a severely litigated trial, the jury returned the following verdict:

"We find a verdict for the defendant; but, in consideration of the pain and suffering which the plaintiff has endured, we recommend the defendant to pay the sum of $300."

The court, considering this a verdict for the defendant, directed a judgment accordingly.

Wallace, Sherman and Reddell counsel for the plaintiff; George E. Wickham, Charles Rosser, for the defendant.

Fraudulent Conveyance to Obtain an Exemption.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Joseph Lyon vs. Max Marstock.—This was an action to recover $2,300 for services as a singer and for money loaned. Part of the account claimed was for a half-interest in a benefit which defendant agreed to give plaintiff, but did not. The summons was for money demand on contract, and this motion was made to compel plaintiff to make his complaint conform to his summons, or to strike a part of it out as redundant.

BEASLY, J.—The allegation of the indebtedness to the plaintiff in the sum of $400 is not the amount of a provision in that sum. The violation of the contract complained of is the failure of the defendant to permitting the plaintiff to have and enjoy a half benefit at which the plaintiff would have realized the sum named. That is a statement of the plaintiff's estimate of his damage. The action is one, therefore, in which the plaintiff could not obtain judgment on his whole claim without application to the court.

The plaintiff may nevertheless amend the summons, and as the objection taken covers only a part of the claim, motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Henry H. Morange for plaintiff; Edwin James for defendant.

Important to Tax-Payers—A Lease from the City for One Hundred Years Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Marvin.

Sarah C. Hatch et al. vs. Robert S. Livingston.—This was an action to set aside a conveyance from the City to the defendant, the title being retained by purchase at a tax sale, for one hundred years.

The plaintiff claimed that the proceedings were irregular, and that the notice of redemption was not served on the person last assessed as owner of the land; and that every step pointed out by the statute must be strictly followed to deprive an owner of his land under a sale for taxes, even though properly assessed.

Judgment for plaintiff, that the deed be set aside and declared void.

Roswell D. Hatch for plaintiff; J. Nelson Luckey and Judge Beebe for defendants.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the week; they contain nothing of interest to the public: W. Calhoun, W. Mott, Margaret Thompson, Benjamin Gurnee, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Hall, Catharine Ballerian, Henrietta Cropsey, L. D. Cromwell.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 22, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	110	200	Mariposa M. Co.	50⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110	100	do.	52
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106⅝	100	do.	51⅞
16,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	110⅜	300	Quicksilv. Min.	70
2,000	do.	110⅞	100	do.	69⅞
3,200	do. Small	110	200	do.	69⅞
20,000	do.	111	200	Erie R.	113⅞
4,000	U. S. 6s, '62, C.	102	100	do.	113⅞
5,000	do.	102⅞	100	do.	113⅞
6,000	Tres. Notes, 1-10		400	do.	113⅞
	6s, Oct. & Apr.	111⅞	100	do.	113⅞
3,500	do.	111⅞	200	Erie R. Pr.	105
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1-yr. C.	97⅞	200	Hudson R.	73
30,000	do.	98	100	do.	73
1,000	Virginia 6s, int.	49	1500	Harlem R.	13
37,000	Mo. State 6s	63⅞	100	Reading R.	108
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	76	200	do.	108⅞
5,000	In. War Loan	88	700	do.	108⅞
20,000	Ohio & Miss C.	55⅞	1300	do.	108⅞
20,000	do.	55⅞	100	do.	b10 108
20,000	do.	55⅞	200	Mich. Cent. R.	140
20,000	do.	55⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	82
10,000	do.	55⅞	400	do.	80⅞
10,000	do.	b10	100	do.	80⅞
1,000	Erie 2d M.	118⅞	200	do.	80⅞
10,000	do.	118	500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	84⅞
5,000	Har. R. 1st M.	101	600	do.	84⅞
1,000	Cin. S. & C. 1st M	127	400	do.	84
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	116	200	do.	113⅞
1,000	Ill. Cent.	117	100	do.	113⅞
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	93	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	122
1,000	O. & N. W. S. F.	88	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	102
1,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	105	400	do.	102
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	69⅞	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	113⅞
1,000	Mil. & P. Duc. 1st	107⅞	300	do.	114
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	106	100	do.	114⅞
1,000	do.	106⅞	300	do.	114
2,000	M. & Mc. L. G.	85	100	Ch. R. & Quin.	107⅞
20,000	Am. Gold	172⅞	100	M. & P. du Chien	62
10,000	do.	172⅞	50	do.	62⅞
2,000	do.	172⅞	200	do.	62
6	Shoe & Leather B'k	106	100	do.	62
100	Canton Co.	40	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	71
50	do.	40	100	do.	69⅞
200	do.	40	1000	P., F. W. & C.	113⅞
100	do.	40	45,000	do.	113⅞
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	223	200	do.	113⅞
50	Cent. Coal	77	100	do.	114
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	77	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	62
100	do.	70	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	95
200	Quicksilv. M. Co.	69	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	86
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	223	200	do.	86
100	Chic. & N. W.	93	100	do.	86
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅞
200	do.	130⅞	50	do.	114⅞
400	Erie R.	113⅞	100	do.	114⅞
100	do.	b10 113⅞	200	Chic. & Alton R.	104
100	do.	113⅞	200	do.	103
100	do.	113⅞	300	Tol. & Wab.	71
100	do.	113⅞	100	do.	70
100	Hud. R. R.	133	100	do.	70
100	do.	b5 133⅞	500	do.	70
100	do.	133⅞	100	do.	71
500	Reading R.	108	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅞
200	do.	108	200	Comb. Coal Co.	70
1200	do.	108⅞	100	do.	70
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	80	100	do.	69⅞
400	do.	80	100	Quick. M. Co.	69⅞
400	Cin. & Tol. R.	50	50	do.	69
200	do.	54⅞	50	do.	69
100	do.	b10	100	Harlem Min. Co.	37⅞
200	Ill. Cent. R.	126⅞	100	do.	38⅞
100	do.	126⅞	100	Cent. Coal Co.	76
200	do.	126⅞	100	Gold M. Co. Cert.	15
100	do.	126⅞	200	do.	15
200	Clev. & Pitts.	84	100	Quick. M. Co.	69⅞
100	do.	84⅞	100	Sandy Hy. Oil	3
100	do.	84⅞	100	Buckeye G. L. Co.	1⅞
200	Canton Co.	b11 40⅞	100	do.	2
200	do.	40			

SECOND BOARD.

$161,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	111	200	Hud. R. R.	132
12,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		100	do.	132⅞
	Oct. & Apr.	111⅞	100	do.	b5 133⅞
4,000	U. S. 5s, 1-yr.	98⅞	100	do.	134
25,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	54⅞	100	do.	b5 134
10,000	do.	54⅞	1,100	Harlem R.	13⅞
10,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	113	100	Reading R.	108
10,000	Mich. Cn. Sks.		300	do.	108⅞
	2d M.	122	100	Mich. Cent. R.	141
20,000	do.	121	200	do.	141
1,000	Am. Gold	172	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	80
10,000	do.	172⅞	500	do.	80⅞
200	Canton Co.	40	500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	84
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	71	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	122
400	do.	70	200	do.	122
100	Quicksilv. M. Co.	69	1,000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	102
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	223	200	do.	102
100	Chic. & N. W.	93	100	do.	102
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅞
200	do.	130⅞	50	do.	114⅞
400	Erie R.	113⅞	100	do.	114⅞
100	do.	b10 113⅞	200	Chic. & Alton R.	104
100	do.	113⅞	200	do.	103
100	Hud. R. R.	133	100	Tol. & Wab.	70
100	do.	b5 133⅞	100	do.	70
500	Reading R.	108	100	do.	71
1200	do.	108⅞	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅞
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	80	100	Comb. Coal Co.	70
400	do.	80	100	do.	69⅞
400	Cin. & Tol. R.	54⅞	100	Quick. M. Co.	69⅞
100	do.	b10	100	do.	69
200	Ill. Cent. R.	126⅞	100	Harlem Min. Co.	37⅞
100	do.	126⅞	100	Cent. Coal Co.	76
200	do.	126⅞	100	Gold M. Co. Cert.	15
200	Clev. & Pitts.	84	200	do.	15
100	do.	84⅞	100	Quick. M. Co.	69⅞
100	do.	84⅞	100	Sandy Hy. Oil	3
1000	do.	84⅞	100	Buckeye G. L. Co.	1⅞
400	do.	84⅞	100	do.	2
100	do.	84⅞	10,000	Sandy H.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Announcements this Morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

WALLACK'S—Rosmund.

WINTER GARDEN—House to let—Julius.

BROOKLYN THEATRE—Our Wife—Louisiana.

BUTLER'S GARDEN—King Henry IV.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great American Giant, Female Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., &c., all hours; Kimberlins and Ferdinand; Harrison, Gabel Rinaldo and Tyndale Wheeler, afternoon and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopicon.

SALLE FRANÇAISE—Le Dame de Saint Tropez.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their messages as early as over is the day as possible. If received after Six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Information respecting the attack upon Plymouth, N. C., is not as full or as satisfactory as we could wish. The dispatches say that a man came down to within a few miles of the town and attacked the fleet, sinking the gunboats *Bombshell* and *Southfield*, and one other gunboat, the name of which was not learned. This report is discredited, however, by very good authority. North Carolina (rebel) journals contain intimations of the rampant and widespread disaffection which exists toward the Confederate Government throughout the State. The Governor's Council which convened at Raleigh, had declined calling the Legislature together, fearing that it would carry the State against the Confederacy.

An arrival from Hilton Head by way of Fortress Monroe, brings advices from the Department of the South to the 16th inst. Our correspondent reports the evacuation of Pilatka, Fla., by Gen. GILLMORE, and the destruction of another steamer in the St. John's River by a rebel torpedo. The steamer destroyed was the *General Hunter*, one of the finest and swiftest light draught transports in the department, and the explosion occurred in precisely the spot where the *Maple Leaf* was blown up a few weeks since. All on board the boat escaped with their lives, excepting one of the Quartermasters. Fort Sumter attempted on the 15th, to celebrate the third anniversary of its capture from the United States, by a salute from mortars, but the enjoyment was effectually rebuked by the fire of Fort Gregg. Two members of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment—HENRY SCHWEACHER and HENRY HART—had been shot for desertion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the Florida Railroad Act was made the special order for Thursday next. The wool-growers of Addison County, Vermont, sent in a remonstrance against the tariff on wool, characterizing it as a double failure, which neither would raise revenue nor afford protection. The House bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice was taken up and passed. It authorizes a bureau consisting of a Judge Advocate and two Assistant Judge-Advocates—the former with the rank of Brigadier-General and pay of $4,000 per year, and the latter with rank of Colonels and pay of $3,000. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee were agreed to. This bill gets colored soldiers on the same footing with white.

In the House the greater part of the day was spent in considering the Internal Tax Bill, passing upon the clauses relative to liquors, commercial brokers, hotel-keepers, drinking-shops, bowling and billiard saloons, builders and contractors, tobacco, snuff and cigars, coals, coal oil, wood-screws, gold foil, mineral waters and pig-iron. Five thousand copies of the Bankrupt Bill were ordered to be printed and bound in pamphlet form. Mr. YOCKNEY read a telegram from Hon. JOHN G. DAVIS, denying the authorship of a letter which was read the other day by Gen. GARFIELD, purporting to be an application on the part of DAVIS to JOHN J. BRECKINRIDGE for the appointment of a young man in the rebel army.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, among the bills which passed was the Metropolitan Police Bill, as amended by the Conference Committee by striking out the clause abolishing the office of Excise Commissioner in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and inserting the clause "that upon the general resumption of specie payments, the pay of the Force shall be the same as before the passing of this act." The substitute for the Assembly "Militia Bill" was adopted. It appropriates $350,000, for arming, equipping and uniforming the militia, and leaves the organization of the National Guard as under the law of 1862. A bill was passed providing for the sale of the Quarantine lands. The resolution requesting Representatives in Congress to vote for the law repealing the act exempting Government securities from State taxation was referred to the Committee by a party vote. The following bills were passed: Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works; empowering the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed baggage; making appropriations for the current expenses for the fiscal year; the General Charity Appropriation Bill; incorporating the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Railroad Company; authorizing the extension of the Roberts-street Pier, New-York; authorizing State Banks to organize under the National Banking Law (Assembly bill.) Yeas 14, Nays 9—the Democrats voting in the negative.

In the Assembly, among other matters, Senate bill relative to the Commissioners of Emigration was passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Tax Levy, which finally passed, after considerable reduction of several of the estimates. The Senate substitute for the Militia Bill was concurred in. A concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor, in case of deficiency in the appropriations, to borrow money for the payment of State bounties due volunteers who enlisted prior to April, 1864.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, SARAH JANE MCPHERSON pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. MARY TERRY and CHARLES KEEFFERS were tried for grand larceny, and acquitted. District-Attorney HUTCHINGS abandoned the prosecution in these cases for want of evidence. CATHERINE CONNELLY pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

The examination of witnesses in relation to the recent explosion on board the gunboat *Chenango* was resumed before Coroner NORRIS and Jury yesterday afternoon. The testimony was very voluminous, and the pressure upon our columns this morning prevents its publication. The investigation will be resumed to-day. Up to yesterday 26 men had died, victims of the explosion.

The examination of JOHN W. HUNTER was continued yesterday. Photographs of HUNTER's checks were shown, together with the forgeries. The effect of the photographs being to show a magnified copy of the checks, it was made quite apparent that the forged checks had been painted over or mended. The case was adjourned until this morning.

The corner-stone of the proposed monument to SHAKESPEARE will be laid in the Central Park to-day at noon, the day chosen being the three-hundredth anniversary of his birthday. Mr. HACKETT, Mr. BRADY, and others will deliver addresses, and the ceremonies will be of unusual interest. Mr. WALLACK has presented $1,000 to the monument fund, and the entire receipts at Niblo's, Winter Garden and the Museum this evening will be devoted to it.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK has been presented by his friends in this City with a beautiful carriage and harness. The General expects soon to take the field.

The rise in Gold, yesterday, tended to stimulate speculation in Produce and Merchandise. Flour, Pork and Lard were dearer, and in more request. Cotton was pretty brisk and buoyant. An improved demand prevailed for Groceries, Leather, Tallow, Wool, Metals and Whisky, the latter article at decidedly higher prices, caused mainly by speculative purchasers in anticipation of the imposition of a heavy excise tax. Oats and Butter were cheaper, and lightly dealt in. Freights were rather more active, but otherwise unaltered. The Dry Goods market rules very firm, with very light stocks of desirable articles available, while the demand for such continues animated.

The Stock market was firmer yesterday, and Gold up to 173¾@174¼ ⅌ cent. The market for Money, though still unsettled, was called easier among the Brokers.

Justice at Last—The Taxes Coming.

The people will breathe the freer now that there is the prospect of good stiff taxation. Their faint-hearted representatives at last understand that longer evasion of their duty will not be tolerated, and are fairly buckling to the work. They are showing, too, an independence in resisting the appeals of lobbyists for special favor, that is worthy of praise. It seems to be well apprehended that it is a public wrong to comply with these appeals, however plausible. If the House sticks to the interests of the people in this style for a week longer, it will excite the liveliest astonishment and gratitude.

The reluctance which the House has evinced to take up the tax bill has been owing to a shameful distrust of the people. The feeling has prevailed that the people would become disaffected with the war, if their burdens were increased; and that it was the true policy to make things as pleasant for the time as possible, even at the cost of any amount of suffering after the war is over. As new Congressional elections are soon to come, Congressmen have had a nervous apprehension, too, that if they taxed, the people would fly into dudgeon, and snuff them out of existence.

Now all this is delusion. The people are not the dolts they have been taken for. They have not been deceived in the least by these attempts to make the war seem dog-cheap. It was an insult to them to imagine that they require to be reconciled in any such fashion to the continuance of the war. The people from the beginning have been more determined than the public men—have been more earnest, more patient, more ready for any effort or any sacrifice. It is not the politicians that have so upheld their patriotism, but their patriotism that has upheld the politicians. From the first uprising, the people have been foremost. The self-styled leaders have not been leaders at all; they have only followed. The public condition is so different from the ordinary political life of the country, that politicians even yet find it the most difficult thing in the world to adapt themselves to it. They are constantly running away with the old idea that the people require managing—that they are best managed by humoring them—and that the science of politics is simply the art of cajoling. In the "weak, piping time of peace," politicians, it must be confessed, practice upon this theory with considerable success. But in a crisis like this, it is absurdly out of place. It is ridiculous presumption for any public men to imagine that they must wheedle the people in order to hold them to the war, or to suppose that in any degree the war spirit is a political manufacture.

This war against the rebellion is the people's war, just as the rebellion itself strikes at the people's government. Having accepted the war, the people are prepared to accept all its sacrifices, whether they be of blood or of money. They well understand that it would be just as foolish to attempt to keep up the war by sham battles as by sham money; and that all paper money is sham unless it draws vitality from living, present, values. Taxation on actual property, they know, is the vital source of all national credit; and it has been with mingled pity and indignation that they have so long borne with the efforts of their representatives to evade this palpable truth. They have paid dear for that patience. In lack of the revenues that ought to have been provided for in the first and second years of the war, the Government has been obliged to meet its wants by loans and by unduly large emissions of paper money; and the consequence has been that the currency of the country has lost nearly half of its producing power, and that all the expenses of the war, as well as all private expenses, have been made nearly double what they otherwise would have been. Thus a vast national debt has been accumulating, which will weigh terribly upon our children, and that too without really lightening our own burdens for the time; for our comparative freedom from taxation has been more than counterbalanced by the evils of a depreciated currency. It was absurd in our Government to imagine that, because taxation is ordinarily an unwelcome thing, therefore the people would be glad to escape taxation in a way that recoiled upon themselves and their children in this style. The people are too sensible and practical to put up with any such penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. They are immovably determined to prosecute this war to its successful consummation; and they are just as fully prepared to meet any liability that justly belongs to it.

The Government has not shrunk from setting before the people the financial necessity in all its true proportions. Secretary CHASE has declared that taxation to the extent of one-half the current expenditures is needful for the solid credit of the Government. The Tax Bill that he has submitted, through the Committee of Ways and Means, is calculated to meet that requirement—estimating the yearly expenses of the Government at eight hundred millions, which, with a properly regulated currency, ought to be the extreme limit. The bill, if allowed to stand substantially as reported, will raise at least three hundred million dollars, and that, too, without imposing any appreciable burden upon any of the necessaries of life, or in any way injuring the productive energies of the people. This amount, added to the hundred million yielded by the tariff, will secure the credit of the Government beyond all contingencies, whether the end of the war comes soon or late.

Members of the House may rely upon it that the bill which they have so dreaded to touch, is welcome to the people; and that they cannot possibly commend themselves better to their loyal constituents than by putting this measure through in the same earnest spirit which they now seem to be displaying. It will be found, when the next elections occur, that the favorite popular test of fidelity to the war will be the staunchness with which this bill is supported. Acts speak louder than words, and a single vote here will be taken as a ten thousand times better proof of the stuff of which a Congressman is made than any amount of buncombe. Humbug does not thrive on bloody soil. The men in the Capitol cannot too well understand this.

Bunkum Speeches.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of Western Virginia, on Thursday, in the Senate, when the bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law came up for consideration, opened the debate by saying that, "The remarks he would make, though not particularly applicable to the bill under consideration, would not be inappropriate." He then proceeded to make a speech, in which he discussed the loyalty of the Border States; the absurdity of the Copperheads; the constitutionality of the admission of Western Virginia to the Union, and the circumstances attending that event; the extent to which the new State had contributed men to the army; the consequences that would have followed her failure or refusal to do so; and it was only at the close of his long speech, if we are to judge from the summary, that he found time and opportunity to say a few words upon the subject before the Senate. That "these remarks were not particularly applicable to the bill under consideration," so far from being a matter of no great moment, as Mr. VAN WINKLE seems to think, did, in fact, render them peculiarly inappropriate; and the erroneous notions of the nature and objects of parliamentary discussion, which he seems to entertain, are so widespread, and are just now doing so much mischief, that we seize this opportunity of protesting against them. Congress is not a debating club, in which discussions are carried on for the sake of discussion. It is an assembly for the prosecution of serious and important business—just now the most serious and important that was ever laid before any deliberative body. There are a great number of questions before it, all of them of the highest moment, and each of them, every time it comes up, demands the serious and undivided attention of every member present. This cannot be given, and will not be given, as long as anybody who has possession of the floor is permitted to make long, rambling speeches upon everything that comes into his head, except the subject that is legitimately before him. The waste of time which this practice causes, the restless, scatter-brained, indolent style of thinking which it inevitably produces, the extent to which it protracts the debates on every measure, are just now evils of the first magnitude, and something ought to be done to put an end to them. The practice itself is a legacy bequeathed to us by the old times—for they are now old times—before the war, when the one subject of discussion was Slavery—and when everybody knew so well what everybody else would say about it, that it made little difference what he said, particularly as Congress had little else to do than to listen to him. As there was plenty time, and no other means of keeping himself before the public, every member felt it his duty to give, at least once in every session, a full history of the Slavery controversy from the foundation of the Government down to the year 1850; then to castigate his opponents severely, and finally to expose the immorality, cruelty and waste of slaveholding, ending with some caustic remarks upon the trouble and dismay that would be caused amongst the European aristocracies, by the prospective growth of the Republic.

We need not tell any of our readers how much change there has been since then. If not a word were uttered in Congress for the next four months, except upon the bills now before it, and if every member was in his place every time they were brought up, and gave each of them, as it came before him, his sole and undivided attention, the larger number of them would still be very unsatisfactorily framed, very imperfectly debated and very improperly understood. We cannot impress too strongly upon the members of both branches the fact, that a large proportion of them are very ill-qualified for their work, have a very limited acquaintance with many of the subjects with which they have to deal, and that they have consequently not a minute to spare from their study of them.

The wickedness and treacherousness of the rebellion; the goodness of the United States Government; the ambition and unscrupulousness of Jeff. DAVIS and his confederates; the powers and resources of the North; and the rascality of England and France, are now the favorite themes of Congressional spouters. No matter what is before either House, few members feel easy till they have delivered themselves of a large quantity of "perilous stuff" on these points. We respectfully suggest, that we have now had enough of it from that quarter, and that declamation on these tempting topics had better, in future, be left to the newspapers, and that the National Legislature occupy itself solely and exclusively with such bills as the payment of the national debt, the subjugation of the South, the maintenance of a large army and navy, and the care of the emancipated blacks. We promise faithfully to find other very enticing subjects for "orations" when these matters have been satisfactorily settled, but we confess we do not believe our ingenuity will be tested for a long time to come.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We see that a small quarrel has sprung up in the District of Columbia, over the election of delegates to the Union National Convention. There is a "split" in the party. Two organizations claim to be regular, and each warns the loyal public against being deceived by the other. The first query that occurs to us, in pondering this matter, is why the District of Columbia elects delegates to the National Convention at all. That Convention is expected to nominate a President, and to represent, in the selection of a candidate, the opinions and wishes of those whose votes are to elect him. There is to be a certain number of delegates for each State, or for each district of a State, that has votes to cast; and a majority of these delegates is to select a candidate whom all pledge their constituents to support. But the District of Columbia has no votes to cast for President. The wishes and preferences of the citizens of that District have no weight in the *election* of a President; why should they have in the *nomination*? They may prefer one man, while those whose votes are to decide the result prefer another. What justice or wisdom is there in thus allowing those who cannot vote to select the candidate for those who can?

We are aware that claims of *courtesy* are sometimes urged in this connection, and that delegates from Territories have been admitted to seats in National Nominating Conventions. But this is all wrong, and such precedents should have no weight. Let those who are to elect the President be allowed to nominate him, and then nobody can complain of injustice.

REBEL TORPEDO CORPS.—The rebels have succeeded in destroying another of our steamers in Florida by a torpedo. We refer to the *General Hunter*, a stout, handsome, very fast light draught transport vessel, which has been on service about a year and a half in the Department of the South. She was plying in the St. John's River when she was blown up, and the affair occurred just at the point where the *Maple Leaf* was recently destroyed by the same means. It is just as well that there will be no further occasion for our vessels to navigate that stream at present. It is always perilous for our boats to navigate rebel streams whose banks are not commanded by our troops. Even if so commanded there is peril, but much less than otherwise.

There is proof, both experimental and other, that the rebels have extensive schemes of naval operation by the torpedo. They have lately made three trials, two of which have been successful; and some recently captured rebel correspondence contained plans and details for action in this line, on a large scale, upon the western rivers and Southwestern coast line. Admiral FOOTE, in transmitting this correspondence, says that the rebel authorities "have just appointed a Torpedo Corps, for the purpose of blowing up property of all kinds." It only requires that our naval officers and our inventors should be fully apprised of the rebel purpose, to secure the adoption of means for thwarting its success.

THE FORT PILLOW BUTCHERY.—There is now an overwhelming and painfully minute mass of proof of the truth of the first reports of the rebel massacre of our troops, black and white, at Fort Pillow. We have had, and have given, the evidence of eye-witnesses, the evidence of victims offered in their last moments, the evidence of persons who visited the scene of the butchery immediately after it, and we have had other evidence not less conclusive, such as the arrival at Cairo of some of the bodies, which bore upon them marks of the worst barbarities charged against the rebels. It now only requires the official statement of the officers appointed to investigate the matter, to furnish irrefragable proof for history. It was superserviceable labor on the part of any one to deny the massacre, in behalf of the rebels. JEFF. DAVIS officially proclaimed this to be his policy, and he was backed up in his ferocious proclamation by the whole rebel press. To deny that the rebels would carry out their measure is preposterous to the perception of all of us who know that, atrocious as rebel threats have been, their deeds have always been more bloody than their threats. We have not yet had the Southern defense of the massacre and their justifications over it; but their organs in the North have already justified it as a perfectly proper act of war.

THE SWORD.—The great sword contest will close to-day. It has been as entertaining as meaningless, and as profitable as exciting. It has brought close upon twenty thousand dollars to the treasury of the fair, and to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. The fact that one person could cast as many votes as he pleased, by simply paying a dollar for each, rendered the voting worthless in the way of ascertaining the popular preference between the two Generals who were in nomination. But still, the plan was a good one; for the primary object of the whole thing was to raise money for the cause, and not to learn who was the greatest General in popular estimation.

Let the friends of McCLELLAN and the friends of GRANT walk up to the polls to-day and vote. Vote early and vote often. Vote for one or the other, or vote for both. Every vote will be the means of soothing a soldier's pangs, drying a patriot's tears, cheering a wounded spirit; and for every vote, or rather for what each vote will be the means of procuring, the blessings of the brave will be given.

FROM ALBANY.

Nationalizing State Banks—The New-York Tax Levy—Reduction of the Estimates—Passage of the Police Bill—Talk of Adjournment.

ALBANY, Friday, April 22.

The Senate this morning reconsidered the vote of yesterday, by which the Senate bill providing to nationalize the State banks was lost. Senator ALLEN then moved to substitute the bill which passed the Assembly for the Senate bill. This vote prevailed, and the Assembly bill passed the Senate without amendment, and by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angle, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hayt, Hobbs, Jutland, Lamoreux, Strong, Williams—16.

NAYS—Beach, Christie, Comstock, Fields, Humphrey, Niven, Smith—7.

The following copy of the bill, as it has now passed both Houses, I obtain from Mr. BRAMMERS, of Westchester, who drew the bill originally, and he vouches for the accuracy of this copy.

SECTION 1. Any bank, banking association, corporation or individual, incorporated by or under the laws of this State, at the time of the passage of the Act of Congress, approved the 25th day of February, in the year 1863, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," may, at any time within two years after the passage of this act, become an association under the provisions of said act of Congress; provided that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock consent thereto; and when the directors have procured the authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate of association as required by said act of Congress, the Cashier shall publish notice thereof in some newspaper published in the city or county where such bank, banking association, corporation or individual, incorporated aforesaid, is located, for at least thirty days; should no newspaper be published in such city or county, such notice shall be published in the Gazette of the Currency of the United States, and direct. Such Cashier shall send like printed notice by mail to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State and to each stockholder.

SEC. 2. Any banks, banking associations or individuals incorporated as aforesaid, who shall avail themselves of the provisions of the first section of this act, and the legal dividends, property thereof, shall be liable to assessment and taxation under the laws of the State, after the same shall have been organized in pursuance of said section, to the same extent and with the same force and effect as they or any of them are now.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as releasing such associations from its obligations to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred before becoming such association; and it shall be continued a body corporate for the term of three years after having become an association under the laws of the United States, for the purpose of commencing and defending suits by and against it, and to enable it to close its concerns and to dispose of and convey its property, but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this State the business for which it was established.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The House, in committee of the whole, considered the New-York tax levy to raise money for City purposes.

The first item of $25,000, for advertising for the Common Council, was reduced to $20,000.

The item for construction of burnt piers, numbers 51, 52, 53 and 54, on North River, was made $40,000, it having been a blank.

The appropriation of $300,000 for cleaning streets was not changed, but it was provided that this money should be expended by contract, made by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, or two of them. It was provided that the contracts should be made for five years, and the annual appropriation should be $200,000.

An appropriation of $4,520 was added to the City Contingencies, to pay H. M. HARSMERSTOW for certain services rendered to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Contingencies of the Law Department were reduced from $30,000 to $21,000.

Contingencies of City Inspector's Department were reduced from $15,000 to $5,000.

For fire machines and apparatus, $100,000 was increased to $160,000, and $25,000 more was added for the construction of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

The Committee of the Whole having read about one-third part of the items in the bill, and made the above amendments, reported progress on the bill, and it was made the special order for further consideration this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Committee of Conference on the Metropolitan Police Bill reported as follows:

1. That they recommend that the Senate recede from its amendments to the seventy-first and seventy-second sections, which abolish the Commissioners of Excise in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties and vest their duties in the Police Commissioners.

2. That section forty-two be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 42. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, or upon any day of public election within that part of the said "Metropolitan District" situated within the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police for the benefit of the Police Fund.

3. To add to section sixty-three the following: *Provided*, nevertheless, that upon the general resumption of specie payments now suspended in this State, the pay and salaries of the members of said police force shall be fixed by this section beyond the amount now fixed by law for them respectively, shall be and remain as the same were before the passage of this act.

Both houses adopted this report, without much time being taken to debate or to consider it, and the amendment of the Police Law is therefore passed, and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The case of the contested seat in the Senate is nearly ready to report. The report will probably be made to-morrow. No hint as to its character is permitted.

The rush of business both in the Senate and the Assembly yesterday afternoon and this morning, is unprecedented. Of course it is difficult to say how much of what is transacted had better be left undone than to be done so hastily.

The House passed a resolution last evening to adjourn finally, to-morrow. The Senate have not yet concurred in this resolution, and the report in regard to the contested seat may prevent their doing so. This is still a matter of uncertainty. It hardly seems probable that the two Houses can adjourn to-morrow, if action is to be taken upon the question of the contested seat in the Senate this session.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 22.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works Company.

Empowering the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed baggage.

Incorporating the Fire Island Hotel Company.

Amending the charter of the Fire Island Hotel Company.

Amending the charter of the Long Island College Hospital.

Closing part of Richmond-street, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the laying of gas-pipes in Flushing.

Making appropriations for the canal expenses for the fiscal year.

The General Charity Appropriation Bill.

Incorporating the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Railroad Company.

Authorizing the extension of the Roberts-street Pier, New-York.

Authorizing State Banks to organize under the National Banking Law (Assembly bill.) Yeas 14, nays 9—the Democrats voting in the negative.

Relative to real estate in Brooklyn belonging to the Excelsior Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

The Metropolitan Police Bill, as amended by the Conference Committee by striking out the clause abolishing the office of Excise Commissioner in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and inserting the clause "that upon the general resumption of specie payments, the pay of the Force shall be the same as before the passing of this act."

Incorporating the Clover Fellows' Club of New-York.

The bill authorizing the construction of a pier at the foot of Barclay-street, New-York.

Relative to the New-York Tax Commissioners.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, April 22.

The Assembly bill was taken up, and the substitute adopted, appropriating $350,000 for arming, equipping and uniforming the militia, and leaving the organization of the National Guard as under the law of 1862.

The bill to prevent swindling persons in the military service of the United States was ordered to a third reading.

A resolution was adopted empowering the Attorney-General to employ counsel to defend the interests of the State in matters of disputed boundary line with New-Jersey.

Mr. HOFFMAN's resolution requesting the Representatives in Congress to vote for the law repealing the act exempting Government securities from State taxation, was referred to the Finance Committee by a party vote.

The motion to make the Hudson River Railroad Pledges bill the special order was lost, 6 to 17.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Appropriating $100,000 toward the erection of a new capitol; for the relief of the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company; incorporating the Rondout and New-York Steam Navigation Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the sale of quarantine lands; to punish frauds upon persons in the military or naval service.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 22.—

The Senate bill relative to the Commissioners of Emigration was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Tax Levy, and progress was reported upon it.

Recess to 5½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The appropriation to pay the salaries of members of the Common Council was stricken out of the Tax Levy. No other important reductions were made. Sixty thousand dollars were added to the Fire Department appropriation. Also sixty thousand for the improvement of roads in the Seventeenth Assembly District. Also some additions were made for charitable institutions.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

The Manhattan-square Bill, complete.

The New-York Riot and Purpose Act.

The Senate substitute for the Militia Bill was concurred in. A motion to reconsider was lost—60 to 61.

The New-York Tax Levy was passed.

A concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor, in case of deficiency in appropriations, to borrow sufficient to pay all State bounty claims due volunteers enlisted prior to April, 1864.

Adjourned.

The State Militia to Garrison the Forts—Conference of War Democrats—Gov. Seymour and the Interest on the State Debt.

ALBANY, Friday, April 22.

Exaggerated rumors prevail in reference to the call of the War Department upon Gov. SEYMOUR for the State militia. These rumors grew out of intelligence received here from the War Department that State troops will be received by Gen. DIX for guard and other special duty in and around the harbor and forts of New-York, during the absence of the volunteer troops recently stationed there.

The Governor has tendered to the War Department the use of the militia regiments for the defence of the forts around New-York and elsewhere on the frontiers. He thinks the desirable at will be to relieve the regular troops detained within the State for such purpose, so as to afford the National Guard a desirable opportunity for drill and practice.

A conference of War Democrats of this State was held in this city last evening, at which arrangements were made for the more effectual organization of that wing of the Union party. The proceedings were not public, but it is understood that a committee on organization was appointed comprising the names of leading War Democrats.

A message was sent to the Legislature to-day by Gov. SEYMOUR, remonstrating against the proposed non-payment of the interest on the State debt in gold. He takes the ground that it would be inconsistent with honesty, and if the State fails to pay it, will suffer lasting shame, and to a pecuniary point of view will lose much more in its negotiations for new loans than it will save on the interest, and that it will tend to weaken, if not destroy, the credit of the General Government in foreign markets.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Yesterday, the sixteenth day of the fair, and the first on which tickets were sold for 25 cents, was an excellent day. The buildings were kept constantly filled. Over fourteen thousand tickets were received at the door, the largest number taken on any one day since the opening of the fair, and the receipts were very satisfactory. The season tickets were not used yesterday, and the buildings in consequence, though crowded, were not jammed.

The price of admission will remain to-day at 25 cents, and season tickets will secure admission for their owners as usual.

THE SWORD CONTEST.

The interest was, if possible, even greater than on the previous day, during the day and evening 2,633 votes were cast, making the total number received at both the Fourteenth-street and Union-square buildings, at the close of the fair last night, 10,641, of which

Gen. McClellan received	10,002
Gen. Grant	6,442
Scattering	197

McCLELLAN's majority, 1,363.

One vote of fifty for GRANT was received by letter with the following verse:

"Grant, not grumbling;
Deeds, not disgraces;
Charges, not complaints;
Victories, not excuses;
GRANT, not McCLELLAN."

"A Loyal Man" gave 100 votes for Gen. GRANT. "Another Loyal Man" gave 100 votes for Gen. McCLELLAN.

The soldiers of the Fortieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers sent in 62 for Gen. McCLELLAN. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Twelfth Regiment United Infantry gave 22 for McCLELLAN, and the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers sent, through the editor of the *World*, 320 votes for Gen. McCLELLAN. Mr. WILLIAM ST. BARMORE, Chairman of the committee, has issued the following notice:

The subscription for the Army and Navy awards in the Metropolitan Fair will finally close on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. No subscription will be taken on the book after 2 P. M. of that day. Ballot boxes will be placed in the fair buildings in Fourteenth-street and Seventeenth-street, to receive all subscriptions from 5 o'clock until 6 o'clock P. M., in sealed envelopes, the subscriber forwarding the money or certified check on banks in the City of New-York, with his name, which will be placed on the subscription books the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Some few people who have not given the matter a sober second thought, have expressed their dissatisfaction at the manner in which, according to the above notice, the subscription books are to be closed and subsequent votes taken, and hints have been thrown out that unfair play was intended, and that by this means the contest would be decided in an underhand manner, to suit the wishes of certain parties. To us it appears to be the only fair way to do. The excitement is now at its height. The friends of both Generals are very anxious that their favorite should have the sword, and both are willing to subscribe large amounts to secure it. If votes were received only in the manner they now are until 5 o'clock this evening, and the books then closed, the sword would undoubtedly go to the General whose friends were the best to have possession of the book, for they would come prepared to subscribe more than enough to overbalance any majority their opponent might have. In the way proposed no one can know after 2 o'clock P. M. and up to 6 P. M., when subscriptions and votes by envelope also cease, how the vote stands, and therefore the uncertainty is given with the friends of both parties, and they have "a go it blind" on the question of votes. It is a much fairer way than giving the last man who gets hold of the subscription book the certain opportunity of turning the scale.

Messrs. WILLOW G. HUNT, WILLIAM H. WEST, WM. KENNELL, J. BUTLER WINSLOW and Hon. CHAS. P. DALY have been nominated to open the ballots, and other persons vote upon the subscription book, and their character and standing forbids a suspicion that every vote will not be given as cast, so that the sword will not be awarded to the one to whom it has been fairly voted.

The voting for the navy sword is not very spirited; thus far, 577 votes have been cast, of which Admiral FARRAGUT has received 270; Commander SLOWAN, 137; FARRAGUT's majority, 133.

A SUGGESTION TO THE MANAGERS.

It is suggested that the Fair be kept open a few days longer by the Board of Managers, for the purpose of raising money to be devoted to a Building Fund for a Home for our Invalid Soldiers. A bill for a Home is now before the Legislature, and there is not a doubt, we are confident, that an effort of benevolence would or could meet with greater success than such an appeal to our patriotic citizens at the present time. We have done nobly for the soldiers in the field—is it not time now that we have begun to think of those noble fellows who have unselfished hearts and limbs, we, all not life, in their country's cause? They are needy and suffering. Let a home then be provided for them which shall equal or exceed that great national home of England—the Greenwich Hospital—where our heroes can pass the remainder of their lives in honorable comfort, if not in luxurious ease.

THE FAT OX.

The large and beautiful white ox, "Pride of Livingston," was sold to-day by Mr. DAVIS for $1,505. The other big ox, "Pride of Tompkins," has not yet been sold. Mr. DAVIS wishes to sell him before the close of the fair, and will take a fair sum for him than was paid for the white ox. All persons interested in fat stock should visit this ox to-morrow.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Receipts from sales to 3 P. M.	$17,737 55
Received for admissions to Fourteenth-st.	3,473 00
Received for admissions to Union-square	1,130 00
Received for donations	31,130 94
Total	$53,469 69

RECEIPTS FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Union-square, gross receipts to date	$20,000 00
Restaurant, gross receipts to date	22,200 00
Fire Department, gross receipts to date	23,200 00

Clothing.

MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S SPRING STYLES—NOW READY.

CLARK'S PIONEER CLOTHING-WAREHOUSE, NOS. 258, 260, AND 262 BOWERY.

PRICES FAR BELOW BROADWAY RATES.

BRANCH HOUSES:

No. 17 Main-st.....Rochester, N. Y.
No. 10 Main-st.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Market Hall.....Geneva, N. Y.

The Word "Sozodont."

Which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, Sozo and odontos. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "Dontos," the teeth. "Sozodont," a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere. 50 cents per bottle, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Druggists, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

B. Barnum's "Gold-eye wax" for all Sewing machines.

The Scientific American, referring to it at the fair, says: "It is really a useful and novel improvement. It enables the work itself," &c. It preserves the eyes, avoids cleaning, so tearing. "No machine is complete without it." Price of it, with directions. Sent by mail free. Dealers, &c. and for sale at the mill, Fourteenth street, at the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtues. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 142 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

"In Rest Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS

Have the indorsement of the highest medical authority of the U. S. Army, viz.:

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND

AND

ASSISTANT-SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES,

founded on a knowledge of their merits from trials in U. S. Hospitals, but more particularly from long personal use, to whom we are permitted to refer.

As an HEALTHFUL TONIC, very competition in the production of Chemical and Medical Art, from the fact that though it exhilarates, no drowsy or stupefying reaction follows. In this regard we challenge the world in equal vigor. Have the objection, even if there were no others, against the use of other Exhilarant Bitters known to us, that they one and all excite the brain for a brief time, then a dull sleepy state ensues, thus rendering them unfit for the desk and convalescent, the student and those of all other sedentary occupations, as well as an exciting and incentive appetite for Ardent Spirits. Those who have used the CRIMEAN BITTERS for months, unhesitatingly declare the above to be true, and among them are Clergymen, Lawyers, and Students, whose names and post-office address will be given to any who will call at our office.

OFFICE OF POST-SURGEON, BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 16, 1863.

Messrs. W. GERICKE & Co.: The agent of CRIMEAN BITTERS have safely arrived, and the article has given unbounded satisfaction. I gave a case of it to Dr. Wurtz, the Medical Director, who liked it at once, and it was well used by Surgeon Cone, Medical Director, who arrived the next day. I have distributed it for trial, and it is unanimously declared to be just the thing for this climate. Could you not with advantage establish an agency of this place? Dr. Hayden, the Post-Surgeon, wants a case sent to him by the next steamer, and I also want another.

W. CHILTON & CO., Marble store, No. 18 Walker-st., New-York.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY WICKS & COMPANY, 430 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome-st.

Who Best Hoods Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

Survey at a Glance.

THE WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS, IN GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN, No. 513 BROADWAY.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the current season he has introduced upward of one hundred new styles. It is yours *day that into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty* years experience he has never seen so extensive a variety of hat

FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. It would seem as if

TASTE AND FANCY

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is a fact that GENIN has fill to supply his children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and roughs he has there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES

which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Night Flower Cereus Which it takes its name.

PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Ovington Brothers,

CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,

would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.

OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.

Glassware on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.

Please call and examine assortment and prices.

Nos. 256 and 258 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured!

This DANGEROUS complaint is NOW RADICALLY CURED, whatever may be said by others to the contrary notwithstanding, by using

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,

a NEW INVENTION, FULL OF MERIT, upsetting all the old fashioned and exploded of by-gone days. This truss MAY BE WORN AT NIGHT, accommodates itself to every MOVEMENT of the BODY WITHOUT REPLACEMENT, acting INWARD and UPWARD. No pressure on the BACK OR SPERMATIC CORD. CURES WARRANTED. IMPROVEMENT AND REALTY SUPERIOR in all others in use. Pamphlets free by sending a stamp.

GREGORY & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

Prof. Agr. C. Berry's Triophorous or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.; shape, therefore, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 334 Canal-st., New-York.

Aguecheek Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorable mention to the Falmon Ague and Fever Remedy, the manufacture, &c. Full information given by the inventor, Dr. Palmer, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye. Warranted free from all injurious properties. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.

No. 505 BROADWAY.

Gentlemen's Furnishing and Sporting Harness at VIRBAL'S, No. 511 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

What is of more Value than Gold? BURNETT'S COCOAINE SNUFF.

The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH! In Family Boxes, 50 cents, by all Druggists.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, ankle and Balmoral boots, in great variety, since new manufacture.

SLATER'S, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 247 Canal-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Sewing Machines to Rent

and for sale, NEW.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 456 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Rigg's Truss invites the several criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof, cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 220.—April 23, 1864.
75, 22, 18, 58, 35, 32, 7, 36, 1, 65, 14, 38.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 230.—April 23, 1864.
64, 61, 4, 16, 59, 11, 56, 14, 63, 28, 17, 76, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 199—April 20, 1864.
62, 69, 57, 74, 7, 53, 50, 37, 55, 72, 13, 67.

CLASS 194—April 23, 1864.
34, 55, 50, 7, 17, 32, 72, 10, 43, 68, 19, 21, 53.

E. S. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by

JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool.
[illegible]	April 20	New-York	[illegible]	Liverpool.
City of New-York	April 20	New-York	[illegible]	Liverpool.
[illegible]	May 1	New-York	[illegible]	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 11	New-York	[illegible]	Southampton.
Adriatic	May 11	New-York	[illegible]	Liverpool.
Teutonia	May 11	New-York	[illegible]	Southampton.
Etna	May 12	New-York	[illegible]	Liverpool.
Europa	May 21	New-York	[illegible]	Southampton.
Hammonia	June 11	New-York	[illegible]	Southampton.
Saxonia	July 2	New-York	[illegible]	Southampton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	[illegible]	Southampton.

Foreign Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the Africa, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the George Washington, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the Ariel, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

[illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M. [illegible] Mail close at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] and 10 P. M. Western Mails via Erie Railroad, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Eastern Mails at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] and 3:30 P. M. Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 8:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE acres, situated corner of Clinton and De Kalb-av., Brooklyn. The house is finished throughout; has every modern improvement, water laid in kitchen-pantry and bath-rooms; furnace, marble mantles, marble-top washstands, gas, &c. Stable, with carriage-house, cellars, cisterns, with manufactory floor; water laid in stable; also, a well, cistern, in back-yard; the premises are dry and handsome. Part of all of the purchase-money may be secured by bond and mortgage, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Inquire on the premises, between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—A VERY DELIGHTFUL DWELLING, well furnished, for a term of years. Situated on Stratford-av., Bridgeport, Conn., near the Station, New-Haven Railroad; one hour's ride from City, and near a mile distant from depot; situated near the residence of Hubbard Bros., and P. Crutchend, Esq. Rent, very low. Inquire of HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE CELEBRATED AND WELL-WINDED [illegible] for over forty years, at No. 31 Park-row and No. 5 Ann-st., to lease for a term of years, with all the fixtures. An opportunity to obtain so desirable a property seldom offered. Inquire of P. C. BARNUM, No. 181 Broadway, Room No. 15, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. None but responsible parties and capitalists need apply. E. WINDUST.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the corner of Broadway and 4th-av., between 34th and 35th-sts., the entirely finished store, worth $4,000, 25 or 50 feet wide, by half the depth, or running through from 4th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, as the store will equal any in the City. Apply to WM. D. T. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment three-house, on Bergen Heights; water in kitchen; gas throughout; hard finished walls; marble mantles; rent, $300; ten minutes from ferry; cars; thirty from Jersey City for business; and a 6,000. Call on Independent, Office, No. 1 Exchange-st., from 10 to 1 p. m. daily.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE MANsion, with 22 acres of ground, two outhouses and buildings, at New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y.; it is beautifully situated two miles from the North River; contains 30 rooms, and is well suited for an academy, or a summer or country boarding-house. Apply to C. DE KIRILINE, Hall Place, opposite Madison-av., Broadway.

LARGE MANSION, NEAR FLUSHING, Long Island, $300; ¼ mile from depot; house 52x42, five stories high, with cellar and attic, 19 rooms, 12 closets, gas, water, large lawn in front, fruit trees; may be had early; a very opportunity for a large family, or a boarding-house, or a very small expense. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.—Rent, 25 and 35 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with gas, water, power, steam boilers and heating pipes; a thousand feet in one floor; 16x100 feet, lighted, with skylights. Apply on the premises, or to E. G. SCORR, No. 207 Chester-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A FEW SUMMER.—Pleasantly situated, near Cornwall, N. Y., a short drive from the landing of Mr. Powers, N. Y. Inquire of Mr. Powers, Cornwall, or the subscriber, ISAAC TOWNSEND, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—ONE MILE FROM SCARSDALE Station, Harlem River Railroad, containing 22 rooms, water in house, 7 acres of land, variety of fruit, three-story house, for a year, $400. This is the good order. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 23 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT POUGHKEEPSIE TO LET.—A well-furnished house, pleasantly situated on Pughkeepsie Heights, for sale, lease or rent. Apply to W. CROSBY, Esq., No. 1 Beekman-st., New-York; or to Wm. H. CROSBY, No. 337 Hill-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FIRE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON Long Island, within three minutes of Wallabout Ferry, to let for six months, more or less, to a private family. Address W. W. A., Box No. [illegible] Brooklyn.

TO LET AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET for the year, a two-story and attic house, nearly new, with 2 acres of land, barn, &c. Rent, $300. Location good. Apply to L. K. RIGGS, No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT PASSAIC, N. J., EIGHT MILES from the City, house with six acres of land, stable, cows, house and cold grocery. Location very pleasant. Rent, $[illegible]; cost, $[illegible]. Possession at once. Apply to ROBERT MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND WELL LOCATED hotel, No. 240 [illegible]-av., corner of 30th-st. Apply at the premises, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 1 Park-place, Room No. 1. ROBERT H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE HOTEL FORMERLY KEPT BY the Misses Knifen, (formerly Clark,) near the New-Haven Railroad, in Rye. Inquire of GATES SNIFFEN, on the premises.

CLIFFORD HOTEL ON NEW-YORK BAY, now furnished, is first class; accommodates one hundred; 14 miles from New-York by steamboat. Apply to 14 William-st., Room No. 11.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, on Staten Island, at rents ranging from $100 to $300 per year. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the three-story and cellar house, No. 80 Christopher-st., from the 1st of May. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. ferry, Brooklyn; inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or of his partner, in Stone-st.

TO LET—ON LARGE STORE FRONTING ON Park 24 and 26 [illegible], and three offices in the Corner Office. Apply either at the office of the building or of WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 68 Pine-st.

ROOMS TO RENT.—TWO ATTIC ROOMS, with or without board, well furnished, to a private family, at No. 12 West 44th-st.

REAL ESTATE.

2,500 ACRES TIMBER LAND, in the southern part of New-York, surrounded by improved farms, may assist in market; contains over 17,000,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, white pine, ash, birch, hard maple and cherry; sufficient brushes charcoal; 27,000 cords hemlock bark, now wanted in the vicinity; water-power unfailing, sufficient to cut 4,000,000 feet a year; bark worth $5 per cord on the trees; land wanted as fast as cleared for farming, by the neighboring farmers at good prices; trees large and sound, five and seven logs to a tree; iron furnace adjoining and several tanneries near; iron ore formerly taken from the land and more supposed to exist; a plank road running through the tract; no better location in the State for a large lumbering business, tannery, and manufactory of butter tubs and agricultural implements, having all the bark and hard wood on the premises, and all in large demand on the premises. The land can be sold after the timber is cut for as much as is now wanted for it all. Unquestionably the most valuable timber tract in the State, and worth the attention of capitalists and lumbermen, to build up a manufacturing village and make money. Apply to E. LYON, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—250 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, taxes light, no assessments; 1 cross ed-av. Harlem River Bridge to 180th-st.; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, good water, gas, and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the land-office on the property, corner of 132d-st.

VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building known as the Girard House, fronting 75 feet on Chestnut-st., and 178 feet in depth, near Broadway, recently repaired, and under it successfully paid rental of $18,000 per annum; will be sold at a considerable discount on its original cost. Appurtenant to the building are an excellent steam-engine, two new boilers, with all the pipe requisite to the heating, cooking, washing and lighting purposes of the hotel. Mortgage, $150,000 can remain on ground rent, and the balance cash.

Parties wishing to negotiate can address the subscriber, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, where he can be seen daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TATLAW JACKSON.

Also for sale, or exchange for unencumbered New-York City property, the following valuable Philadelphia property: Three-story brick dwelling, with stable, in rear, on Spring Garden, Marvine, Oxford, 11th, 12th and 13th-sts., Philadelphia. E. J.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 16½ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in one rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HARBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot on 37th-st., near 5th-av., full size but one inch; built in good order. Also, several first-class brown-stone front houses and lots in very desirable locations on Murray Hill, &c. For particulars and terms apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON BARDsley, Staten Island, within five minutes of Stag Harbor Landing, large handsome house, with outbuildings, &c., and 10 acres of land. House is partly furnished; to be let for one year, at $2,400. This is in the immediate vicinity of some very fine residences. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE MILE FROM the depot at Rye, Westchester County, a pleasant country residence, with from 12 to 60 acres of land. The house has 14 rooms, is surrounded by fine shade trees, garden seeds, ice-house filled, barn, stable, carriage-house and plenty of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$3,400.—FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, water and gas, located on Walworth-st., 100 feet from Myrtle-av., on which the cars run to Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply to J. CLARKE, on the premises.

BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Lots 25 by 100 feet each, on south side of 77th-st., commencing about 80 feet west of Bloomingdale-road, (Broadway.) For particulars, address A. Z., (Giving name, &c.,) Box No. 166 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—From May 1, the residence of the late William Swan, containing about seven acres of land, on which is a double two story frame house, barn, &c. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 350 Nassau-st.

SEVEN LARGE LOTS FOR SALE—120 TO 200 feet deep, on corner of avenue, fenced in, being some of the best lots in Bergen; horse cars every ten minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Apply to D. B. VINES, Fallcock-av., South Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$15,000 CASH REQUIRED—Or to let low, for 7 rooms finished, a two-story and basement brick house, on 14th-st., near 6th-av., South Brooklyn, with new full lots as garden; high ground. Take 8th-av. cars at Fulton, Wall, or Atlantic Ferries.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 45TH-ST., NEAR 5 Columbia College, between 4th and Lexington-ave. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st., or Box No. 56 Post 7th-st.

BROWNVILLE LOTS—32 LOTS ON RALPH and Grove sts., Evergreen-av., to exchange for a house in Williamsburgh or New-York. Seventh Ward. Some cash will be paid in. E. COCKCROFT, No. 358 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to R. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 36 Pine-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK house, all modern improvements, fine garden, arbours and grapevines; convenient to all the ferries, in Williamsburgh; for sale cheap and on easy terms. E. COCKCROFT, No. 358 South 7th-st. Open till 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE, in a mahogany case, drawers on each side; worth $410; will be sold for $60. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row, Times Building.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT, BOORMAN-PLACE, West 53d-st.; very fine house and location. If not sold will be let; rent $1,200; the furniture can be bought if required. Call soon at No. 375 5th-av., J. E. HATCH.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE—SITUATED ON the south side of West 33d-st., near 11th-av., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. B. LOSS, No. 194 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL.—House No. 441 (new No. 450) for sale or to let, furnished. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, WITH board, a parlor and bedroom unfurnished, exceptionable, on second floor. Inquire at No. 74 Pierrepont-st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., as follows:

First—A farm of 75 acres on the Whitehall and Waterford turnpike; good house, barn, &c.; the Champlain Canal passes through the place. Price, $[illegible].

Second—A farm two miles from the Village of Fort Edward, 110 acres, house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $6,000.

Third—A farm 6¾ miles from the Village of Fort Edward, 150 acres, good farm house, barns and outbuildings. Price, $7,000.

Fourth—A farm adjoining the last-mentioned one; contains 147 acres; good farm house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $7,200.

Fifth—A farm lying opposite the Village of Fort Edward, formerly called Morgan's, now Smith's Island, about 70 acres; two barns.

The above farms are all under cultivation and in good order. The Village of Fort Edward affords a ready market for all produce raised. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER, OR ON Long Island, or along Long Island Sound in Connecticut, not further east than Fairfield, with good improvements, worth $10,000 to $15,000, in exchange for large store property in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 1,910 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM, SIXTY-five acres, thirty under cultivation, balance fine wood land, 2½ miles from Lakeville station, on the Long Island Railroad, for $2,000, one thousand cash. Inquire at HAMAN, RICHARDS & COOK, No. 55 Dey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF 5TH-AV.—The entire second floor, with private table, to a family of three persons, may be had from 1st of May for five months or one year; the rent is liberal to a good tenant required. Apply at No. 146 5th-av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST OR second floor, with closets, baths, and all modern improvements, with private table, in a first-class house, by either Union or Madison square, for a gentleman and his wife. Address Box No. 1,017 Post-office, stating terms, location, and references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET.—With board, on second and third floors, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 23 West 32d-st., near 5th-av. Possession 1st May. Family private; unexceptionable references required. First-class house and location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW ROOMS to let to gentlemen who can appreciate desirable accommodations and are willing to pay liberally for the same; breakfast and tea, if desired. By addressing L. S., Station G Post-office, a personal interview can be had.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in 46th-st., will let the front and back rooms, with every convenience, and handsomely furnished, to one or two gentlemen with or without breakfast, from the 1st of May. Address CROMWELL, Box No. 188 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, would accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board; location near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome.

JERSEY CITY.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman, in a private family, a pleasant room, with breakfast and tea. Address, with particulars, C. E., Box No. 149 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FOR SEVERAL YEARS—Near Newark, 13 miles from Jersey City, and only three minutes' walk from the depot; a neat cottage, 34x36, one stories high, with basement, kitchen and attic finished. Furnace will be put in if desired. Inquire of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st., room No. 34.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his residence, situated on the Post-road from Hyde Park to Poughkeepsie, about half a mile south of the Village of Hyde Park, within one mile of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and on the finest drive in Dutchess County. The place contains 14 acres in the highest state of cultivation, an abundance of large and usual fruit, a choice assortment of apple and pear trees just bearing, and plenty of shade trees. The buildings consist of a spacious and commodious dwelling house, a carriage house and stabling for four horses and two cows, an ice-house, hen-house, &c. There is a full supply of first-rate water. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the entire premises in excellent order. Terms easy and possession given at any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to H. GREENE, on the premises.

If not sold before the 1st of May next, it will be to rent to a careful, reliable family.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fiedler's Park, within ten minutes' walk of Tompkin's landing.

One house, No. 6, upward of 16 rooms.

One house, No. 3, upward of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements.

The park inclosure about 12 acres, a fine healthy situation, with unsurpassed view of the City, bay and narrows. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 300 acres on the Sound, within 2 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this scarce to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McALLAN (late Field & McLean), No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A fine country residence at Croton Falls, Westchester County, five minutes' walk from depot of Harlem Railroad, a large Gothic house, with modern improvements; grounds contain 8 acres. A good stock of fruit trees, the garden and cold grapery. All necessary farm and outbuildings; free house lot for gardener and coachman; a pond and stream within the grounds; shade trees and shrubbery in abundance. More land may be had if desired. Price, $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a stable house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, water, gas, &c.; also a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to C. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AT STUYTEN Duyvil, one of the most eligible residences on the Hudson; house spacious, built of brick, containing 20 rooms; grounds laid out in terraces; ground about five acres, tastefully laid out with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; stable, ice and gas houses, hennery, grapery, &c.; accessible by steamboat, road and cars; one hour from Chambers-st., and five minutes from depot. Possession 1st of May, or sooner if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of No. 280 Canal-st. D. B. COX.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 3 acres of improved land, beautifully situated on the Hudson River Railroad, 20 miles, within one hour's ride of the City. The house contains eleven rooms, with a good cellar. The barn and outbuildings are spacious and in good order. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries and the smaller fruits in abundance. Price $12,500. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 161 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A FURnished house, with ice-house, garden, stables, &c., pleasantly situated in a very healthy location on the Hudson River, in Ulster County, nearly opposite Barrytown; communication with the City easy both by railroad and steamboat. It will be let for the Summer on moderate terms. Apply to G. TILLOTSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR RYE depot, 26 acres of fine land, 12 woodland, balance nearly all finely improved. The house is large, two-story and attic, has all the improvements, and is supplied with pure water from a never-failing spring, which is carried to the garden, green-house and grapery. The buildings are all nearly new and in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 70 acres—about half woodland—on the Sound, 1¼ hours from the City, and a short distance from depot; the house is well furnished and in good order; the stable is new, and one of the best in the country; the lodge, containing eight rooms, is also new; the situation is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, Conn., a modern house, containing 14 rooms, of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery all renewed, in the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Price, $6,000; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to R. W. LYON, No. 228 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE pleasant village of Brandon, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, nine hours' ride from New-York. A desirable place in every respect. For further particulars, apply to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fruit trees, ornamental trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 18 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, a partially furnished house, two stories, with extension, pleasantly situated near the water, 35 minutes by Jersey City, New-York, for $1,000 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 10 South-st., at 9 A. M.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 25 feet wide on Sycoset-st. and 35 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about ½ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. K. Paulding, at Hyde Park, for sale; one of the most beautiful on the Hudson River; about 40 acres, large modern house, in good order, and ancient outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to J. N. PAULDING, 20 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building lots, on the premises of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or any part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Furnished or unfurnished, modern house, healthy location, good neighborhood, near the water, and within an hour's ride of the City; four acres of land, barn, &c. Address B. Y., Flushing.

FOR SALE—MY NEW HOUSE, BARNS AND five acres of land, in Boiling Spring, N. J., 30 minutes from New-York on New-York and Erie Railroad; trains each way daily; unobjectionable. Price $7,000. H. B. IVISON, No. 40 Walker-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address R. J. SPINE, No. 5 Beekman-st.

MARLBOROUGH, ULSTER COUNTY.—Ten acres, house, barn, fruit, &c., 1 mile from Hampton Landing, opposite New-Hamburgh, Hudson River Railroad. Price $3,000. Will be exchanged for a Williamsburgh house. E. COCKCROFT, 358 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE RESIdence, fine grounds and plenty of fruit, at Flushing, Long Island, three-fourths of a mile from depot. Price $6,000. Inquire of STEPHEN A. PIERCE & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $5,000; or to let stock, a first-class country house, contains 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 6 acres of land; good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 21 Park-row.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., WITHIN eight or ten minutes' walk of the depot, a convenient house, two stories and basement, two acres of land, and barn. Apply to Mr. C. DAVIS, next to premises. Rent $[illegible].

A PREMIUM ON GREENBACKS PAID IN GOLD.—For sale, a fine large cottage, in the suburbs of village; every desirable outward surrounding, and two or three acres of land; a very cheap property at $[illegible]. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome Gothic cottage, with about one acre of ground, finely located and shaded, and a magnificent view of the river. Apply to BENEDICT & GUIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 116 Warren-st.

AT YONKERS.—A COTTAGE FOR SALE OR to rent; good river view, and within five minutes' walk of the depot; contains 12 rooms and all the modern improvements; plenty of shade and fruit. For particulars, inquire at Room No. 8, No. 89 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE PLACE IN the village of Hempstead, L. I., commodious house, plenty of fruit, stable, &c., with about 1½ acres of ground. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 16 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, of JAMES H. PULLIS.

FOR SALE—$2,200—$700 DOWN—A COTTAGE IN Newtown, near New-York and Flushing Railroad depot; good well, plenty of small fruit, &c.; ¼ acre of land. Apply to H. WORTHINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT WITH 11 from 1 to 5 acres, in Stamford, Conn., near Stamford depot and the bay. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 23 Wall-st.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., BEtween 100th-st., two lots very finely located. Price, $[illegible] each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.
J. R. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
SIMEON DRAPER WILL SELL,
By order of the Secretary of War,
SATURDAY, April 30, 1864,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.,
The following Ordnance Stores:
4,140,270 pounds 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32 pounders, and 8 and 10 inch shot.
407,040 pounds 12, 24, 32 and 42 pounder, and 8 and 10 inch shell.
7,356 pounds old iron (scrap.)
Terms of sale, cash on delivery of the property.
H. GRIBBIN, Captain of Ordnance Commanding.
NEW-YORK ARSENAL, N. Y., April 18, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LEVERY LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERB REAL BRONZES, UNCKERING PIANO-FORTE, REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS, ELEGANT FRENCH AND DRESDEN CHINA, CUT GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Ray, West University place, near Waverley-place, the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the most of which was made to order in Paris for the present owner, and forms a part of

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Elaborately carved wood and gilt suite in blue and gold silk reps, 18 pieces, superb console and centre tables, verde antique marble-tops, elegant divans in gold-colored satin, very large and superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gold-colored satin and blue and silk reps curtains, heavy lace curtains, superb Dresden China mantel vases, real Aubusson carpets.

LIBRARY.

Very fine mahogany sofas, arm and side chairs in embroidered coverings; elegant solid mahogany library bookcases, with real bronze fittings; fine mahogany centre-tables, Jaune antique tops; rosewood and ebony arm and Spanish chairs, rich Axminster carpets.

BOUDOIR.

Heavily carved walnut étagere, elegant side and easy chairs in satin and plush, rich Aubusson carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid mahogany extension-table, sideboards, marble tops; dining chairs, engravings, large double iron safe, very large assortment of Dresden and elegant assortment of French china, heavy cut and engraved glassware, Sheffield plate, &c.

BED CHAMBERS.

French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilet glasses, couches and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, cwrt and fancy tables, damask and lace curtains, gallleaux, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

BRONZES AND STATUARY.

The bronzes were made to order from original designs, the models of which have since been immediately destroyed, that no duplicate might be made, viz.: superb clocks with candelabras to match, elegant chandeliers and brackets, urns, statues and figures, inkstands, &c.

Carrara marble statue Psyche abandoned, by Bienaimé, of Rome; Florence Boar, Verde di Prato, ornaments, &c.

The furniture &c. will be on exhibition on Tuesday 26th inst., by permits, which, with the catalogue, may be had at the Auctioneers' Office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE collection of paintings and statuary, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.,

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY,

Being the entire collection of R. Schmitz, Esq., of this City, and purchased by him principally in Europe, from the artists, during the past six years, and sold only as the owner is about leaving to reside in Europe. We can confidently say that this collection will be found equally interesting with those heretofore offered by us. Among other choice artists we have the following:

Professor E. Hildebrandt, of Berlin.
Jobbe Duval, of Paris.
Springer, of Amsterdam.
Louis Haghe, of London.
Flowers, of Brussels.
E. Le Poittevin, of Paris.
Louis Meyer, of the Hague.
J. Couture, of Paris.
B. C. Koek Koek.
E. Isabey.
Beckab, of Berlin.
H. G. Tenkate, of Amsterdam.
F. Bonnet, of Brussels.
Guilleman, of Paris.
Troyon. A. Achenbach. Gaffa.
Lambinet. Boddington. Coutourier.
Leitner.

and other equally distinguished artists. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Wednesday, 20th instant, as above.

STATUARY.

Statuette by Bartolini, Innocence and Fidelity, from the collection of the late Joseph Bonaparte, and is a portrait of his daughter, the Princess Canino, when a child.

N. B.—Neither pictures but those belonging to this collection will be offered in this sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern oil-paintings, of the French, Belgian and German schools, most of which have been recently received from Europe. The collection containing specimens of the works of many artists of merit in Europe and this country, and is worthy of the attention of the art-public, among which will be found the works of ZACHARIE WOLLERMANS, J. KRUSEMAN, GIRARD, LEMMENS, CARRABAIN, A. VERON, DOUYLLIEZ, VAN SEVERDONCK, VERHEYNERSHALL, LEGINO, and others of undoubted reputation. Also, three fine oil-paintings from a private European collection. The above are now on exhibition.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 120 Broadway.
LIVERY STABLES, &c.—ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF THE STOCK OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BREECHES, STARCHE HARNESS, &c., of the late DANIEL W. MORRIS, at No. 6 East Houston-st., (near Bowery.)

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at the above stable, to close the estate, without reserve, the entire stock, consisting of 5 carriages, 3 harness, 3 brougs, 3 horses, 1 top and no top buggies, 7 sleighs, (including 1 four horse sleigh,) 20 horses, 24 sets double and single harness, wolf, bear, and other robes, blankets, bells, whips, &c.

ALSO,

1 COLT, sired by the celebrated "BEPPO."

ALSO,

Office furniture, viz.: desks, clocks, &c.

TERMS CASH, and a deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORDHAM.—By order of the Supreme Court will be sold at public auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee. The above lands are generally known as a part of the farm of the late Thomas Safford, deceased, being over seventy acres, adjoining the Harlem Railroad at Fordham, and running along the east side of said road for several hundred, consisting of woods, meadows and orchards, laid out in plots of from two to eight acres. Will also be sold, a number of building lots near the railroad depot. Will also be sold, the large stone mansion formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Safford. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 11 Cedar-st., (post 4a PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 22 Nassau-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on the north shore of Staten Island, near New-Brighton, on the south side Castleton-av., between Bard and Hemont-ave., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M., by A. JOURNEAY, 4 lots, each of 25 feet, 4 lots, each of 50 feet in front, adjoining a commanding view of the Kill Von Kull and the surrounding country to the Orange Mountains. This land is in the vicinity of first-class residences, and well worthy the attention of capitalists. Terms at sale. Further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 58 West

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Wooster-st., near Spring.—Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., will preach on SABBATH, 24th inst., Morning and Evening, at usual hours. Subject, Morning, "Christ the Pillar-cloud from the Israel Rock." vii. 37; Rev. xxi. 17. Subject, Evening, in the Evening, to Christian Union, upon the Sixth Sphere, Rev. xxi. 20. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Rev. Thomas Spencer, of York, Penn., Pastor elect, will preach next Lord's Day, May 1.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, Pike-st., corner Catherine-st.—Rev. S. D. Murphy, of Aven. Coon., will preach SABBATH MORNING, 24th inst., and in the Afternoon and Evening, to Seamen, relevant to the Spirit, and connected with the Recent Exhibitions of the Mighty Power of God on the Conversion of many of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

"THESE FOR THE TIMES."—PRIESTHOOD and Ministry. The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—The Office of Minister of the Early Christians. Believers in the Lord Jesus are affectionately invited. The Gospel will be preached to the unconverted.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Hicks-st., near Fulton, TOMORROW MORNING. Lecture in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A farewell discourse will be delivered preparatory to removing into the new Church Edifice, in Elm-place, on the following Sabbath.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE Service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach in the AFTERNOON.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., BY SPECIAL REquest, will repeat his sermon on the Creed, at St. Ann's Church, on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 24th inst. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. A collection will be made in aid of the free distribution of prayer-books.

REV. SAMUEL S. SCHMUCKER, D. D., WILL preach in Dr. Vale's, the 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 4th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on "Dost Thou Not Get meat in Works For?" Of the evening—The Apostles.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 57th-st., near 4th-av.—The pastor of this church will preach on SUNDAY, 24th April, by the appointment of the General Conference; at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. W. Clark; D. D.; 7½ P. M., Rev. Wm. L. Throckmorton, D. D., of the Genesee Conference.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—The Design and Destiny of the Bible. All are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Mulberry-st.—Rev. Wm. P. Harrison, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. West. The public invited. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. James P. Poe, D. D., Galesburg, Illinois. Sacramental Communion. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON, at 3, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS TRUTH SEEKERS CONversational and Test Circles, 11 A. M.—Wonderful sympathetic diagnosis of disease, &c., at 3, at 7½ P. M., Randolph's great speech, SUNDAY, at United Hall, corner Broadway and 2d-st. The curious and sceptic invited.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—In the Broome-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, 24th inst., the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Anderson, will give an account of his recent visit to the armies in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Christian Commission.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, Morrisania. Regular service EVERY SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—Predicted Spread of Gospel. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Communion of Lord's Supper, etc. Services 10½ o'clock.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JOHN Crook, the newly appointed pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, April 24 inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. Henry Ballou will give a discourse on the Wonders of Nature and the necessity of opening the eyes of the sightless. Also the Rev. E. G. Brooks preaches in the morning.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly Meeting will be held at the rooms, Bible House, 1,24-2-a., and 8½-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
E. E. McDURNEY, Rec. Sec'y.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—Services Evangelical, in East 14th-st., between 2d and 4th-avs. Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermons at the evening. Strangers will find any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, HISTORICAL Society's Building, 24-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, April 24, the Great Fact, "Christ Dying for the Ungodly." Evening—The Mystery of the Soul. What is the Soul? Its Shape? Is it Immortal? Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Rev. Charnsey D. Murray, Pastor. Services in the Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., COENIES WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The Rev. A. Rooney, Assistant Minister of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—Services as usual to-day. Services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. E. Ridgway, the newly-appointed Pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

REV. WHELAN L. ROBERTS, D. D., WILL preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. Stevenson's), 11th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

THE PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—Rev. Henry Bleakness will preach on this subject in the Wallabout Presbyterian Church, 2d Street, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND REVELATION.—Prof. Mayrson will deliver the first of a series of Sabbath evening lectures, upon The Harmony Between the Bible and the Natural Sciences, in the Church, in 42d-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. M. Shaveas, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of poor children in visiting this school have never disappointed.

CONFIRMATION.—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, No. 126 Houston-st., between Sixth and Mercer-sts. Services at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Confirmation will confirm in the Church next SUNDAY EVENING.

THIRTEENTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, 27th, between 1st and 2d avs., preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Seats free; all are invited.

A THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Lodge and Varick sts. (Rev. Joseph Park, pastor), on SUNDAY, by Rev. Alpheus Hamm, of Hoboken. Morning at 10½; evening, 7½.

SECOND AVENUE CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 88 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE Bleecker-street Congregational Church, (near Henry-st.), Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

THE REV. ROBINSON SCOTT, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND.—Will preach in the 17th-st. Methodist Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN Witness, will repeat, by request, his Anti-Tobacco Sermon in Cooper Institute, on New Church, Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, from No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING next, April 26, at 7½ o'clock. Spirits and others invited. Free to Spirits Only. All are invited.

REV. J. F. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach in the regular of the 1st New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 19, Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The soldiers are invited to attend.

GOOD NEWS!—CHRIST IS COMING!—HIS Second Advent. A. B. Simon, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 102 Bowery. Scientific, and friends of Christ cordially invited.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Henry E. Nathan, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Theological Institute, on 30th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ALBION M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., between Grand and Broome.—Rev. Wm. P. Corsen, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD BY A Christian member, in a first-class house with superior board, in a fine city situation; 1½ hours from Wall-st. Persons willing to pay a liberal price can address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 165 Times Office, with real name and reference.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY FROM 5th to 1st of May, for a gentleman and his wife, within 200 miles of New-York; farm house preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 123 Times Office, stating terms, which must be reasonable.

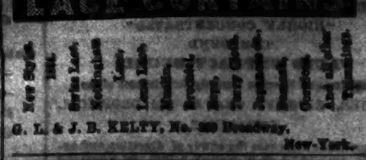
COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER, LIVING AT Kingston Depot, Harlem Railroad, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. An interview may be had on Tuesday, one 24th, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 16 Platt-st. Stabling for horses.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEport Crackers, 18 barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 18 Cortlandt-st. Every family should have a box of our assorted crackers.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS



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Striped Twills, "Jacquards," Basin Dimities, Hollands, &c., &c., with every other material suitable for city covers of carriages and furniture, the greatest variety in the City.

CRETONNE CHINTZES,

and other styles for bedroom and cottage curtains.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

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No. 341 Broadway,

are now taking orders to furnish on the 1st of May all kinds of plain and fancy

WINDOW SHADES,

every variety of Shade Fixtures, Picture Hangings, &c., &c., at retail for reasonable prices.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great variation. Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 370 Broadway, near 14th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Mittens; Gloves, in great variety; 126 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. Also—The choicest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 359 and 363 Broadway, near 10th-st., east side.

R. H. MACY, NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES.
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

WOOL TWINE,
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 64 Maiden-lane.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 769 Broadway.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS, No. 638 Broadway.

CARPETS FOR SALE.—ON ACCOUNT OF removal, the carpets on entire four floors, laid down new two years ago, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 326 7th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES
have been for years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative values. A full case, with 36 large vials and book of directions is sold for $5, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Liberty-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease than any other man or will, and there who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been patronizing, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he can cure the most recent or most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, or loss of seminal power, arising from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and specially cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Liberty-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the doubtful consequent effects of mercury; but positively and plainly validates the necessity of annihilating the old and common idea that the blood is sure to secrete unless thoroughly at work. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its virtue in this respect has become so well known that reliable men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it. For healthy a week, or two, or three, physicians, surgeons, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight private rooms and a private entrance. A 3 cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing or but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four dollars extra. Both No. 1 and No. 2 can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 4,369 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—These two powerful, yet innocuous, certain and safe medicines, which never have yet failed in producing the desired effect, can be obtained by one lady, or more, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases of the most long failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that foul and daily destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigoration Essence is a never failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 49 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale by R. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 13 Ann-st., and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its delicate consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical sufficiency. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS—Recommended by both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted to be presented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 49 Liberty-st., N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By O. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY for Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseased Eyes, and all Diseases of Head, Throat, &c., &c. Can be obtained at her principal office, No. 28 Bond-st., after May 1, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York, and No. 416 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Also of druggists generally. Price $5. No medicine poured down the throat—no boring with instruments.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on Private Diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, viz., hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 43 Bleecker, between 6th and 7th-avs. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 4 evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 23, at 8 o'clock, LAST GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.
In honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the BIRTH OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
And in aid of the fund for erecting a MONUMENT IN THE CENTRAL PARK, on which occasion will be produced the entire opera of LA SONNAMBULA,
With the following splendid cast:
Amina.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Elvino.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Rodolfo.....Sig. BELLINI
Lisa.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
In addition to which the following selections from works based upon the brilliant dramatic creations of the genius of Shakespeare:
1. WEDDING MARCH—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.....Mendelssohn.
2. The celebrated grand Duet from Rossini's OTHELLO.
Othello.....Sig. MAZZOLENI
Iago.....Sig. BELLINI
3. Chorus, Aria and Duet from Nicolai's MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Falstaff.....Herr HERMANNS
Fluth.....Sig. WEINLICH
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO
ADMISSION $1. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.
NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

MONDAY EVENING, April 25,
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN
OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE REA,
Baton of the English Opera Troupe, on which occasion the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
will appear, having kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Master WOOD,
Mr. C. REIFF, Jr.,
His first appearance since his return from California and Australia.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at Pyle & Brother's drug-store, corner of Fulton and Fleet-sts.; Sawyer & Thompson's, corner of Jay-st. and Fulton-av.; Mr. T. Cox's, Park Theatre Building; Mr. Kohn's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and at all the music-stores. Box-office Wood's Minstrels.

FAIRS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR.
TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, BEGINNING MAY 17, 1864.

The undersigned having been appointed agents in connection with others, to solicit, collect and forward donations in behalf of said fair, would earnestly appeal to the liberal known zeal for their country displayed in fulfilling the objects of the agency, by prompt contributions of money, merchandise, articles of curiosity, relics, books, pictures, agricultural and mechanical implements, live stock, products of the farm, dairy or otherwise.
"Let us not be weary in well doing."

GENTLEMEN:

WM. K. STRONG, SAM'L T. HYDE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, O. WATSON CHILD,
ALONZO CHILD, ELON G. FRATT,
ARCHIBALD YOUNG, REV. HENRY M. FIELD,
GEO. POMEROY, SHERMAN J. BACON,
J. F. WALES, WOLON HUMPHREYS,
LEWIS ROBERTS, JAS. A. McCOMBIE,
WM. E. DODGE, Jr., JOHN Y. MARTIN,
WINTHROP G. RAY, HORACE WHITTEMORE,
HENRY E. GATES, GEO. H. LIVINGSTON,
C. W. COLEMAN, W. G. RAY,
WALTER M. SMITH, Y. D. RODERT.

LADIES.

Mrs. GEN. FREMONT, Mrs. SAM'L T. HYDE,
Mrs. WM. K. STRONG, Mrs. SHERM'N J. BACON,
Mrs. LUTH'R C. GILLES, Mrs. GEO. POMEROY,
Mrs. ALONZO CHILD, Mrs. O. W. CHILD,
Mrs. ARCHIB'D YOUNG, Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD,
Mrs. D. T. WALES, Mrs. W. G. RAY,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN, Mrs. HENRY E. GATES,
Mrs. JOHN T. MARTIN, Mrs. G. H. LIVINGSTON.

Note.—Contributions in money may be sent to JOHN F. WELVERTON, Esq., Treasurer, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked "I. E. Yeatman, St. Louis, Mo.," with name of donor on the margin, and sent to Messrs. Pratt & Fox, No. 20 Cliff-st., N. Y., together with two invoices, giving value and articles.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department of machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 30 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c., &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, steamers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam cultivators and boilers, steam pumps, hydraulic stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, sectional and chamfered. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand, or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, India rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other India rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.
P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies announce that the Executive Committee have nominated Mr. Wilson G. Hunt and Mr. William H. Webb to act with Mr. William Kemble, Mr. J. Butler Wright and Hon. Charles P. Daly, who have been nominated by the Committee on Arms and Trophies to superintend the opening of the books and the receiving of subscription tickets of the votes for the Army and Navy Swords at the fair, which shall be deposited between the hours of 2 P. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., after which hour last named no vote will be received from any quarter, as hereafore announced.

While needy working men are subscribing to a close has been adopted by the committee, from the conviction that it will most surely attain order and perfect fairness in recording of the votes given during the last hours of the fair.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.
New-York, April 21, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES,
NEW-YORK, APRIL 18, 1864.
ARMY AND NAVY SWORDS.

☞ The subscription for the army and navy swords in the Metropolitan Fair will finally close on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. No subscriptions will be taken on the books after 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. Ballot-boxes will be placed in the Fair Buildings at Union-square and Broadway, from 10 o'clock to 5 o'clock P. M., in sealed envelopes, the subscriber inclosing the money or certified check on bank in the City of New-York, with his name, which will be placed on the subscription book the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Wishing to afford the opportunity of visiting the Fair to as many persons as possible, the managers have decided that the rate of admission on FRIDAY and SATURDAY shall be 25 cents.

In order to accommodate the public, it is anticipated and expected that season tickets shall not be used on those days. The holders of season tickets having already obtained admission for a longer time than was originally promised, the managers hope that no one will attempt to evade the above request. The price of admission prior to Friday will be 50 cents. The Public Schools are admitted this week, but they leave the buildings before the hour of opening to the public. Auction sales of goods will be held every evening, at the 14th-st. buildings, and on Friday and Saturday, at the Union-square buildings.
GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTed on the part of the Fire Department of the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those notes, and to receive contributions to the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDWD. O. CARROCHE, Chairman, No. 8 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 182 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 164 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 89 Front-st.
T. J. ASHLEY, No. 121 Pearl-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 65 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 20, 1864.

WATCHES.—FOR SALE AT THE SWISS booth, (Union-square Department,) Metropolitan Fair, several very fine watches given by the manufacturers in Switzerland. They will not be sold at auction.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A BAROUCHE, CARRIAGE, HARness, &c., is offered for sale by a gentleman going to Europe. Apply at the private stable next to the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COACH, IN good order, suitable for summer use, built by Wood Brothers. Price $300. Apply at the stable No. 128 West 14th-st., its rear of first house west of Sanitary Fair Building, before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE.—A RELIABLE FAIR OF BLACK carriage horses, sixteen hands high. Inquire at stable corner 5th-av. and 51st-st. Price $700.

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BIELOW'S GARDEN.
Commences at 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
THREE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH.
The entertainments THIS EVENING will be for the benefit of a fund devoted to the purpose of erecting in the CENTRAL PARK
A MEMENTO TO THE IMMORTAL BARD
Mr. HACKETT will appear as.....Falstaff
IN KING HENRY IV.
WM. WHEATLEY.....Prince Hal
Hotspur by Mr. McCULLOUGH, who has kindly volunteered his services.
The cast will comprise the following artists:
Messrs. J. Nunan, Burnett, Lamb, Collier, Holmes, Binstedl, De Forest, Hemp, &c.; Misses Ada Clifton, Mary Wells, &c., &c.
MONDAY, April 25, those distinguished artists,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will resume their unprecedentally successful engagement, (that was broken in it premature conclusion in consequence of the illness of Mr. Williams,)
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
opening in Charles Lever's Irish Drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
with magnificent scenery, appointments, effects, music, &c., and a superb cast.
In preparation,
BEL DEMONIO.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 13th-st.
F. BEGNER'S
GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1864.
The following artists will appear:
THEO. THOMAS, J. NOLL,
J. MOSENTHAL, H. REYER,
C. MATZKA, M. SCHWARZ,
C. BERGMANN, F. HUCH,
LUIS SCHREIDER, H. HOLLENHAUER,
WILLIAM MASON, A. H. PEASE.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
May be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schubert's, No. 80 Spring-st., and in the evening at the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.
FIFTH CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, April 23, 1864.
Orchestral pieces—Symphony, F. Schubert; Overture, "Genoveva," Schumann; Concert overture, Rietz, and concert for piano, Hummel; Cello performance, Signor Lotti, "cesar;" and Mr. I. Hofman, piano; Conductor, Carl Bergmann. Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert $1 50 each. Doors open at seven, to commence at eight o'clock.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

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No. 52 Broadway,
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A rich and rare programme of Music and Mystery, embracing the Cabalistic Clock, the Plumes, the Wings, the Second Sight, Grand Solos on the Piano, &c., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 23, at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; children half-price.

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Apart from its efforts to sustain the Nationality of our Country, and the Union of the States, by cheering the hearts of our soldiers in the field, and unmasking the designs of traitors at our firesides,
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Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asth

The eye and the ear should be honored above all the other organs, and when either fails to perform its natural functions, by disease or accident, we should not be too careful into whose hands we entrust them when we seek for renovation. There are hundreds who profess to have been educated as aurists and oculists, who have no positive knowledge of the magnificent mechanism which makes the eye and the ear fulfill the glorious offices for which Deity Creator intended them. In the hands of any of these the patient is almost certain to be positively and permanently injured; whereas, if placed under the care of a really scientific man, there is every probability, if cure and skill can avail, and the diseased or injured organ is not beyond the possibility of cure, of health being restored to it. To the hands, then, of skillful oculists and aurists those who have diseased or misformed eyes or ears should commit themselves, and of this class of professionals we know of no gentleman before the public, at the present time, who more fully or more justly commands the confidence of all than Dr. Van Nostrand. A more thorough knowledge in all that pertains to medical and surgical treatment is not; and his experience and success in both telephone in treating the eye and the ear, his great experience and heavy cash that it has been justly called "wonderful." Indeed, his cures have everywhere commanded respect and excited remark. To him, therefore, should the diseased go, certain that if the restoration of an injured organ is possible he can effect it; and if it is not, he is frank enough to inform the applicant, thereby saving him from future trouble, disappointment pain and large expense.

AN IMPOSITION.—A letter from the army at Nashville complains that the soldiers are obliged to pay 50 cents for copies of Cudjo's Cave. This is a book all the camps for. It is not a copper-cent trick to keep it out of the hands of men who now are only too willing to engage the margin of Mr. Tennessee's ? asks a correspondent.—Boston Transcript.

DEMORIST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS contains graphic illustrations of live subjects; also, pictures in colors, new and popular music, supplementary sheets of fashions, entertaining literary matter, with other novel features. It is acknowledged to be one of the most spicy illustrated weeklies now published.—Home Journal.

THE NEW BOOK, by the author of "The Lamplighter," is to be said, far excels any previous work by this writer. It has great power and is of intense interest. It will be published in May, simultaneously in Boston and London.—Boston Traveller.

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SABBATH AT CHURCH—Its Causes and Cure—Sunday Dinner—Fashioning Character—Duty of the Saints. Poetry: "He Died for Freedom," in the Illustrated Phrenological Journal for May; 30 cents, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

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MARRIED.

BOGERT—MATHEWS.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 21st-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. Dr. Rogers, EDWARD BERRIEN to EMMA, eldest daughter of Hon. John C. Mather, all of this City.

BLAIR—HALLE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 21, by Rev. Samuel Alexander, D. D., Dr. CLINTON BLAIR to MARY A., daughter of the late Moses Kimball.

CAZLIN—FRADAT.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday evening, April 10, by Rev. E. Guion, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, GEORGE L. CAZLIN, of New-York, and LOUISE ELIZABETH, daughter of L. E. Fradat, Esq., of Jefferson Parish, La.

EMMET—HOKE.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Wm. R. Nelson, WILLIAM C. EMMET, Jr., to EMILY, daughter of John Hoke.

FANCHER—CORNELL.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Nelson Small, CORNELIUS H. EVANS to MISS INGERSOLL SNEAD, all of Hudson.

GREEN—PARCE.—On Thursday, April 21, by Rev. Nelson Millard, of Monmouth, N. J., DAVID E. GREEN, of New-York City, and THEODOCIA A., daughter of Edward Parce, Esq. No cards.

HALL—QUINBY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 21, by Rev. W. S. Mikels, JOHN A. HALL, Esq., to Miss MARY L. QUINBY, all of this City. No cards.

NIGHINGALE—FRANKLIN.—On Thursday, April 21, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by Rev. J. Carpenter, GEORGE A. NIGHINGALE, of Providence, R. I., to CORNELIA B., eldest daughter of Joseph F. Franklin, of Flushing.

MURPHY—SEMMENDY.—On Wednesday, April 20, at Ravenswood, L. I., by Rev. Dr. Sayre, JOHN J. MURPHY to UNA EMMENDORF, both of this City.

DIED.

Buried.—On Friday, April 22, HERBERT, infant son of J. W. and Caroline A. Bulkley, aged 1 year and 1 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 263 6th-st., at 3 o'clock.

BLAUVELT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., of consumption, LAWRENCE KEARNY, youngest son of the late John S. Blauvelt, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, at 10 o'clock this day, (Saturday.) April 23.

BROWN.—On Thursday, April 21, GEORGE J. BROWN, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 165 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BERGAN.—On Thursday morning, April 21, JAMES BERGAN, of the firm of Bergan & Hudson, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at Christ Church, corner of Lafayette-place and E. Great Jones-st., at 2½ P. M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

BLEECKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 21, WILLIAM LEDYARD BLEECKER, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 215 Atlantic-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday, April 21, after a short illness, SUSAN, wife of John Duncan, Esq., in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 East 14th-st., on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DUNLAP.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, April 21, JOHN D. DUNLAP, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point on arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from James-slip.

HANSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 21, REBECCA HELL, of N. L. Hansen, of consumption, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) from her late residence, No. 60 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M. Service will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Episcopal Church at Fresh-Pond, Staten Island. Remains will be interred in the cemetery at that place. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 12 P. M., and returns at 6.

FIELD.—On Friday, April 22, HARRIET DAVENPORT, wife of David Dudley Field.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, on Monday next, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The interment will take place at Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, at 4 o'clock.

FALLS.—At his residence at West Farms, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 20, of pneumonia, EDWARD S. FALLS, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, on Saturday morning, at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven, on the Harlem Railroad, to meet the 10½ A. M. train from 26th-st., and after the burial will return to meet the train at 1:55 P. M. by New-York. His remains will be taken for interment to the burial ground at East Chester Church.

GOLAPPUT.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 21, from injuries by a fall out of his carriage, ERNST GOLAPPUT, of Kurn Cassel, Germany, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 219 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

JONES—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 21, after a

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 Pacific-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 22, ANNA, daughter of Benjamin C. and F. Lawrence, aged 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 167 Bleecker-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

LITTLEJOHN.—On Wednesday, April 20, JANE LITTLEJOHN, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 20 West 13th-st., on Sunday next, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MEAD.—At his residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, April 22, Hon. AUGUSTUS MEAD, in the 64th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich. Carriages will be in waiting at Greenwich depot to meet the train of New-York and New-Haven Railroad from New-York.

MORGAN.—On Friday morning, April 22, of pneumonia, HENRY HAVELOCK, youngest son of Peter and Elizabeth Morgan, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 78 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

PARVIANCE.—On Friday, April 22, JOSEPH HOWELL PARVIANCE, wife of Wm. V. Parviance, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 West 18th-st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

Baltimore papers please copy.

PRICE.—On Friday, April 22, GEORGE ABEL PRICE, aged 7 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 466 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

RANDELL.—At his residence, in Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, April 20, THOMAS RANDELL, late Chief Justice of Louisiana, aged 69 years.

SWAN.—At Rose Hill Farm, Sussex County, on Saturday, April 16, ROSANA JOHNSTON, son of Robert J. and Margaret A. Swan, aged 7 years, 3 months and 7 days.

WILCOX.—On Wednesday, April 20, after a painful illness, FRANCISKA WILCOX, widow of the late Jeremiah Wilcox, Esq., aged 78 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Friends of the family, and of her nephew, Mr. Clement Smith, son of the family, and of her nephew, Mr. Clement Smith, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Mr. Clement Smith, No. 227 Clinton-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

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Cumberland		Michigan Central	
Ohio		Illinois Central	
Quicksilver		Galena	
Pacific Mail		Chicago & Rock Island	
Cumberland		Pacific of Mo.	
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Quicksilver		Erie	
Mariposa		Cumberland	
Cumberland		Ohio	
Ohio		Quicksilver	
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Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been fully organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-third day of February, 1864.
(Seal.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
U. S. 10-40 GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., New-York.
IN SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
DRAFTS ON WASHINGTON and all the principal cities in the Union, Canada, or low rates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Government Securities received in exchange for the New 10-40 Loan.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
E. J. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Bonds and Certificates.

CHARLES [illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 WALL-ST.,
Have for sale the Government Loan, in all its forms, and will receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
[illegible] Bonds and Certificates.

[illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST.,
Have for sale the Government Loan, in all its forms, and will receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. D. APPLETON, President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $2,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 15,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 48 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 48 Pine-st.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(160 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000,
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 7 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Epes F. Prentice, President) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable on the 1st of July in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which covers the whole of the road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company, and is the first and only lien upon the property except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the road, which mortgage and debt are by the terms of the sale not entitled to an equality of lien.

The length of road is 166 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two terminal, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of forty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress, the balance of the road is in litigation, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,000.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in; $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $300,000 Albany City Loan, and small sums for improvement of the State of New-York, and payable on delivery when the road is completed to Cobleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed, eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $22,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together, amount, constituting a total mortgage of $14,000 per mile.

MARIE & KANZ.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable quarterly, with interest interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 10 per cent. for premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date of the payment, or interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

NANCY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. O. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$3,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the loan will be made in the money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from WALL.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.
Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.
Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness and to the conversion of 7-3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 5 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.
ARCHIE ROBINSON, I. S. OGDEN, Jr.
REFERENCES:
NEW-YORK: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Bank of the Commonwealth. Hon. S. H. Walley, Pres. Mess'rs of the Revere Bank.
PHILADELPHIA: Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers. E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers. Brewster, Sweet & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON: Hon. L. S. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares now authorized, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other properties of its estate may be more completely and systematically developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 30th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. F. Falconer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Isaac N. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	A. W. Beebe,
Thos. Kennedy,	Jos. Gaillard,	Jas. H. Johnson,
Robert Tucker,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Ball,
Henry Sheldon,	James Cochran,	Rich. Hartshorne,
Aug. H. West,	J. S. Gallup,	E. H. Brown,
S. D. Burnett,	John Caswell,	Ed. F. Woolsey,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 20 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of August next, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Charles H. Rickhard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that all on that date interest on the same will cease.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.

Agencies St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—All of the property of this company is advertised to be sold May 2, 1864. The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to purchase at said sale, for the use and benefit of their clients, who reside and surrounding, and who prefer that the property should remain in the hands of a New-York Company, rather than that it should fall into the hands of strangers, or be sold for the benefit of other parties, who have no interest in the property. Any persons who desire to join with us in the purchase, will please call at once at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN LOWRIE,
SAMUEL J. RIVERS,
E. A. COWDREY.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America, are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will take place at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 25 day of the next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

W. E. DENNIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—I DO HEREBY FORBID ANY PARTIES to trade with my wife, ELIZABETH WADDLE.
New-York, April 21, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

ARENZIA LEAD COMPANY,
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.
OFFICE NO. 11 CEDAR-ST.

[illegible] Shares—Par [illegible] per share.
ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY AND WORKING CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at [illegible] per share, not subject to any assessment, and free from personal liability, will be received at the office of the company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.
JEREMIAH LODER,
S. FURMAN,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
L. E. LODER,
C. A. SACCHI.
COUNSEL.
LODER & FOMERROY.
C. SUSMAN, Secretary.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—ROBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL [illegible] SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
E. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. ELISS, Jr., New-York.
N. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—E. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 38 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
3,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $[illegible].

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, at [illegible] per share, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1856, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 30, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvements Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 16, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS,
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SARGENT.....Formerly of Wm. H. Carr & Co.
E. F. FANCHER.....No. 220 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Elliot & Co., Wall-st.
JOHN A. HORTON.....Of Horton & Kimbark, 24 Co
JOHN FALCONER.....Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STORY, Cashier.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. C. RUGGLES,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph,
United States Telegraph, } for sale.

NOTICE
TO THE ASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD; THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; OR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TAKE NOTICE, That by virtue of powers vested in them, under bondholders' agreement of Jan. 10, 1860, and under the alterations and modifications thereof, passed July 9, 1862, July 15, 1863, and Oct. 1, 1863, that the Trustees receive you to bring in and deposit any and all of the assented bonds and coupons which you may hold of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; or St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Companies, to them, at the office of the undersigned, Nos. 42 and 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on or before noon of the fifteenth day of May, 1864, the same with proof of the five per cent having been paid thereon.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That from and after the above-named day and hour, the Trustees will no longer receive said bonds or coupons, or authenticate the same as entitled to the benefits of the agreement for reorganization, and will proceed to wind up the trust in such manner as, under advice of counsel, they shall deem legal and proper. By order of the Trustees,

L. R. MEYER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
(Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the Secretary, Mr. Livingston Satterlee, tendered his resignation, on account of going into another business, whereupon it was received that the resignation of Mr. Satterlee be accepted.

Resolved, That the Board express their high appreciation of the ability and integrity of Mr. Livingston Satterlee, evinced in his courtesy Secretary of this Company.

Resolved, That Mr. M. G. Beach be appointed Secretary in place of Mr. Satterlee.

Resolved, That Mr. E. Barteer be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Company.

The above resolutions were carried unanimously.

JACOB BROUWER, President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M. until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.

WM. S. ELIOT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL W. GRAFF, Secretary.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, No. 8 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING [illegible] Schooners, &c., are requested to call at this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government by Navy Department, standing rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commission charged. Applications at Pelham with the name of principal, to be made to

WARREN & BROWN,
Counsellors at Law,
No. 120 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 25 day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 15th instant to the 25 of May inclusive.

G. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 128 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent., due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and opened on the 2d day of May.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY,
No. 30 PINE-ST., Room No. 1.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid in gold to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 2.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th of April for four days.

JOSEPH J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, 20th April, 1864.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. to May 2.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second Mortgage, the Interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and one-half per Cent. (1½ per cent.), free of Government tax, payable on and after May 2, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer will be closed from April 20 to May 2.

OLIVER CHARLOCK,
HUNTER'S POINT, April 20, 1864. President.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall, and
corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.....$2,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 83 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. ROTMAN, Secretary.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN G. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given to persons holding the bills of the Washington County Bank, Chartered by the State of Rhode Island, that the bills must be presented, with the name of the owner on the back of each bill, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March next, in order to entitle the owner to a dividend thereon.

The public are cautioned against purchasing bills of the Bank of a recent issue, taken by parties for circulation, for which no consideration has been given, as they will not be entitled to any dividend.

WINGATE HAYES,
Receiver of Washington County Bank.
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1864.

N. B.—The time for presenting the bills has been extended by the Court to April 20, 1864.

WINGATE HAYES, Receiver.
PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, situated as hereinafter, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, in the basement of New County Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, are requested to call at our rooms, or be requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 3 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 3 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman SHERRY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 3 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRIGE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 3 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 3 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 3 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MORAN A. GROSS,
JOHN BRIGE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a session in Room No. 3 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee on Roads.
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—SOLDIERS disabled by reason of wounds received in battle can obtain their due bounty by applying at the Prize Agency, Beekman-st., New-York, and all Government claims collected by CLARKE & MILLIGAN, No. 408 Broadway and No. 41 Park-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, BEDDING, &c.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, March 31, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, viz.:

Brogans (Russia, Jas. and other styles), ankle boots and blucher for men, women and children's wear.

Ship, tent and wagon duck, and cloth caps.

Flannels, blankets, drugget, felt, and other goods on and entire goods.

Hickory stripes (for shirts), bed-ticking, unbleached sheeting, and woolen socks.

Sheet cotton, black and white thread.

Horse suspender buttons, large buttons for coats.

White pantaloon, twill, yarn, needles, and other sewing machine oil and lubricating oil.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same, and must be accompanied by an affidavit of ownership of the goods offered.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party offering a lower price than others, in other cities, be made the lowest bidder, the same will be considered, if the contract required full and true. The same acceptance of contract rule of each party contracting, a contract must be stamped on each part of such rule of contract.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written declaration of their intention over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with models of samples and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as the interest of the service may require.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.," inclosed "Proposals for Industry Accounts."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of the 10th day of May, 1864, for all the fire and burglar proof safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Safes to be provided with hardening door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and cartage, which will be paid by the Government to the place where the vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Loans for the Vaults or safes will be furnished by the Government, when the vault is properly put on, by the contractor for without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible sureties in the sum of $1,000 that the bidder if will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; and the sureties must be known to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue